The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4044. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ADVICES TO SEPTEMBER 1, BY THE ARIEL

Progress of Operations Against Mobile.

PREPARATIONS TO RAISE THE TECUMSEH.

CLINTON OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the French Against Matamoras.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. Russell, from New-Orleans Sept. 1, with merchandise and passengers to D. B. Allen, arrived yesterday. Sept. 6, off South Carolina, spoke United States gunboat *Gettysburgh* cruising for the *Tallahassee*. She reported having, seven days' previous, captured the blockade-runner *Lilly*—all well on board.

The steamers *Arthur*, from New-Orleans on the 31st ult., and the *Belle*, from Memphis on the 5th inst., have arrived at Cairo. The latter had 250 bales of cotton for St. Louis, which was seized here by the military authorities on account of alleged irregularity in the shipment.

The steamers *White Cloud* and *Henry Choteau* were fired into on the 20th ult. by the rebel battery above a bayou. A large number of shots took effect in the cabin of the *White Cloud*,] and her steam-pipe was cut, disabling her considerably. The gunboat *Kinwood* came up and towed her out of reach of the battery. No one was hurt on either boat.

A considerable rebel force, under Gen. Polignac, is reported to have crossed the Mississippi River from Arkansas to Rodney, Miss., on the 22d ult.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has news from the mouth of the Rio Grande that the Mexican Gen. Cortinas met the French forces ten leagues north of Victoria, and after an obstinate battle of five hours, routed them with heavy loss.

The affair was the most brilliant of the war, and caused the greatest rejoicing among the Mexican people.

Cortinas is reported to be marching back to Matamoras, to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande, and stormy times are expected in the State of Tamaulipas.

Gens. Hurlbut and Totten had arrived at New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans Cotton market was active, but prices were too unsettled to give accurate quotations. Produce and Provisions were also very much unsettled. Fair Sugar brought 24 cents per pound at auction.

The New-Orleans *Era* of the 29th has the following:

"The United States steamer *Alabama*, from Matamoras, has arrived. [Her Captain reports: 'Between three and four hundred marines landed from a French man-of-war, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and took possession of Bagdad without opposition.

It was reported that a larger force, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, had landed about twenty miles further down the coast, to operate against Matamoras. It was believed that Cordinas was fully prepared to fight them.

The Captain of the *Alabama* reports having passed in lat. 28° 44′ north, lon. 90° 26′ 30″ west, in nine and a half fathoms water, a conical iron buoy, painted in alternate black and white stripes.

Advices from Mobile Bay state that Capt. Jewett, of the United States gunboat *Metacomet*, manned a launch one day last week, and went up to where the rebel ram *Nashville* was sunk across the channel, above Dog River Bar, and with a torpedo that had been picked up and placed on board of the *Nashville*, succeeded in blowing her up, and scattering her timbers considerably. It is supposed that one or two more torpedoes will do the work effectually, clearing out the obstructions that were placed there to prevent our gunboats from getting up to Mobile.

The *Era* says: "We have some highly exciting intelligence from the scene of operations at Mobile, but prudence prompts us to withhold it from publication for the present. Our readers must wait until such time as precludes the possibility of injury to the Union cause by premature announcement."

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Hot Weather—The Fight at Clinton, La.—Activity of Gen. Canby—Dismounted Cavalry Remounted Infantry—A General Cleaning-House.

New-Orleans, Aug. 30, 1864.

Whew! What do you think of the thermometer at 100° in the shade? For about a week old Sol has blazed out between the showers with an intensity that is astonishing to even the "oldest inhabitant." The troops and sojourners here from the North, however, keep up their courage, and are determined to never say *melt*. Since the arrival of the garrison from Fort Morgan, nothing of interest has occurred in matters military, if I except the reconnoissance from Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, to Clinton. The latter place is about twenty-five miles northeast of Port Hudson, with which place it *was* connected by railroad. Clinton has been the headquarters for a long while of a certain Col. Jack Scott, who commands a force of *irregular* cavalry, which I have heard estimated all the way from 300 to 3,000 men. I think the former is probably nearer the true estimate. I am inclined to this belief from the fact that Scott did not undertake to defend the town, but contented himself with skirmishing with and falling back before Gen. Herron's advance. Some stores belonging to the rebels are said to have been destroyed, and also some private property. In this connection it is only necessary to say that the Sixth Missouri Cavalry were along, and if they *did* the citizens of Clinton as thoroughly as they did the residents of Jefferson City, while encamped there some six or eight weeks since, the aforesaid Clintonians will not sigh for their return.

The interest in the progress of affairs at Mobile appears to have culminated in the taking of Fort Morgan, and the community does not seem to anticipate the speedy reduction of the city. However, if we are to judge from the activity and energy displayed by Gen. Canby since his arrival here, it may be presumed that he will provide something in the way of amusement for the rebels. The work of reorganizing the troops in this department goes bravely on, and the smashing among the skeleton and bogus organizations is something terrible. Military commissions, courts-martial and boards of examination are in full blast in the city and defences, and delinquents and candidates by the score can be met in the city awaiting their turn.

Among the officers of high rank who are upon trial in the city is Col. Byrne, of the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry—charges being preferred by Erastus Corning, of Albany. The regiment has been dismounted and has suffered much demoralization in consequence of the quarrels among its officers. Nothing is left for it now but consolidation of the enlisted men, and a thorough "weeding out" of the officers. You may, therefore, shortly expect the arrival in your City of a few gentlemen who were on their "muscle," if not something less creditable, before being commissioned by His Excellency, Gov. Seymour. One of the greatest *mistakes*, in my opinion, which occurred under the former *régime* in this department, was the mounting of so many infantry regiments. Our best cavalry is bad enough, but a mounted infantryman is at best but a scarecrow. Good infantry regiments were mounted upon creole ponies and like trash, which, of course, were speedily smashed by the overweights they were compelled to carry. These organizations were designated as cavalry without proper authority from the War Department, and the officers at once commenced a series of experiments in order to ascertain the greatest amount of gold lace that could be put upon a jacket. This matter satisfactorily settled, they took it for granted that they were no longer "dough-boys," but full-fledged "rough riders," and they sighed for the time when they should charge the rebs on *pony*-back.

The result is seen in the weekly announcements of sales of condemned horses and ponies, the return to the old infantry organization of these regiments of "brass-bound" cavalry, and the spasmodic attempts to mount the few good regiments of cavalry by seizures.

GENERAL NEWS.

BELOW MOBILE.

FORT MORGAN AND ITS SURRENDER.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

Mobile Bay, Aug. 24.

As I hinted in my last, I have glorious news to send you in this letter. We have again encountered the enemy, and victory has again perched upon our banners. The Stars and Stripes have again supplanted the Stars and Bars upon the ramparts of Fort Morgan.

On Sunday evening everything being ready for the grand bombardment, the first gun was fired a few minutes before 6 A. M., on Monday the 22d—the monitors at close range and a few of the large vessels at long range participating. The fire, which was the most terrific ever witnessed, was kept up all day and all night until Tuesday morning at 6:50 A. M., (just twenty-five hours' bombarding,) when the fort hoisted a white flag in token of submission. Officers of the army and navy immediately repaired to the fort to receive the transfer, and at 2 P. M. the fort changed colors again, passed into its rightful owners' hands, and the ships and forts fired salutes.

The garrison was transferred aboard the *Bienville* and *Tennessee* and sent to New-Orleans, and permission given to visit the fort. Upon visiting the fort we were treated to a very melancholy sight, to see that splendid structure, after a day's bombarding, half in ruins. I had a very excellent opportunity of collecting items from a wounded soldier, who was being transferred in company with some other sick and wounded. He told me that notwithstanding the discontent that prevailed inside, he verily believed they would have fought their guns to the last, "*if there was room for them*," but our shot and shell, grape and canister, completely filled up the spaces. They fired some two or three guns on the 22d, then retired into their casemates; but even this shelter was not sufficient protection for them, our 15 and 11-inch shot and shell penetrating and filling them with the *débris*; and when the evening came they all made for the ditch, (or rather moat,) posted sharpshooters and stayed there during the remainder of the night.

When the flag of truce was hoisted they were all ordered to work and destroy everything in their power. They destroyed tons of powder, spiked all their guns, &c. The men, however, performed this duty very reluctantly, and expected to be severely treated for this wanton destruction of property. But the principal reason for surrendering so soon was on account of the citadel being set on fire by our shells, on Monday afternoon, and their provisions, which were nearly all stored there, destroyed. They were unable to extinguish the flames, on account of our shells continually dropping into the place. However, had they held out another 24 hours, the fort would have been a complete heap of ruins, and its garrison buried beneath them. They intended to surrender, but hoped to do it a little more creditably. They expected an assault from us for which they were amply prepared. But our mode of attack deceived them, and seeing not the shadow of a chance to retaliate, they grew despondent, and were not a little glad when they found themselves surrendered. They lost but a very few in killed or wounded, for they never showed themselves. Our advanced battery was within 150 yards of the fort, on the land side, and our iron-clads within sixty yards of them on the sea sides. It was a glorious sight to see the gallant Capt. Perkins, in the *Chickasaw*, nearly all morning almost touching the wharf, and pouring in his terrible missiles, two at a time, making bricks and mortar fly in all directions, then moving a little ahead or astern to get a fresh place. He stayed there till nearly noon, when he hauled off to cool his guns and give his men some refreshment. In the afternoon he took his ship in again, and turret after turret was emptied at the poor fort.

The *Octorora* did excellent service. Although but a light double-ender, she went in early in the morning *and stayed there* until the fort changed flags. In fact, she coolly and deliberately anchored about 200 yards from the fort and made some of the nicest shooting I ever saw. But the grandest sight of all was produced by the *Manhattan's* 15-inch guns. A description of their effect is utterly beyond my poor abilities, so you will have to imagine Ætna in its occasional outbreaks. We had in all, in the shore batteries, 100 guns of different kinds and calibre, six of which were 9-inch guns from the fleet and manned by the officers and sailors of the different vessels. There were several mortars, also, which did excellent execution. They were a very short time in getting range, and their firing during the night was beautiful, for the eye could follow the shells, from the moment they left the mortar, in their flight through the air, until they would drop right in the burning fort, and then there would be another outbreak of the fire. It must have been dreadful in the fort, and it is not surprising that the rebels left the fort for the moat, for from the decks of the fleet the flames were visible above the ramparts, which are some forty or fifty feet high.

And now being in entire possession of the bay and its approaches, the city will soon be ours.

As there is nothing further for the large vessels to do, it is expected that they will leave in a few days. The *Cowslip* is dragging for torpedoes and buoying the *Tecumseh*, which is to be raised forthwith. The large flag-staff is being got ready in the fort for mounting, and the troops are clearing away the *débris* and making the fort tenable again. "Our dear old Admiral," as the officers of the fleet call the old hero, has been a little under the weather yesterday and to-day, but we understand he is recovering again. All are very anxious concerning him, for if ever mortal man possessed the entire confidence and good wishes of his fellow-men, the crews of the West Gulf Squadron idolize Admiral Farragut. The *Bermuda* has hove in sight, and is bound to New-Orleans. I understand; I will close this to go by her. The *Monongahela* has gone to Pensacola, *Oneida* and *ram Tennessee*, I understand, go to New-Orleans; the *Brooklyn* goes home *via* Pensacola.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 30.

The United States steamer *Tritonia*, Capt. Wiggins, arrived at the Lake End of the Ponchartrain Railroad yesterday morning, about 4:30 o'clock, having left Mobile Bay on Saturday afternoon. Everything was quiet, but the utmost activity prevailed among our forces, both land and naval.

An unfortunate accident occurred on Friday last, the result of carelessness, by which eight of our men lost their lives, and Mr. Freeman, a pilot attached to the *Hartford*, is likely to lose the sight of both eyes. He has a family residing at Algiers, opposite this city.

It appears these men had been engaged in fishing up torpedoes, and have done a great deal of good service in this way together with others. When the explosion took place, they were examining a torpedo that had just been picked up and taken on shore, and handling it rather carelessly, it exploded with the sad result above stated.

The *Tritonia* was a little behind time on this trip in consequence of having to go to Pascagoula under a flag of truce to land some lady passengers, residents of that place. The officers of the boat were treated in the kindest manner by the rebel officers stationed there, who expressed a wish that the war might soon be over. A sick rebel officer was furnished with some little delicacies from the boat which could not be had in Pascagoula. This with other friendly acts that passed between the parties was the cause of much good feeling being evinced.

The officers of the *Tritonia* had information from the United States gunboat *J. P. Jackson*, lying at the mouth of the Mississippi Sound, that there was a probability of an attack from three armed rebel launches that had been seen cruising off Mary Ann Light. The necessary preparations were made, and the *Tritonia* would have given them a warm reception if they had shown themselves. It is supposed the trip to Pascagoula threw the *Tritonia* so far behind her regular time that the rebs became disconcerted and left.

The gunboat *Jackson* had the information—from what source we did not learn—that it was the intention of these launches to attack the *Tritonia* on her return trip to New-Orleans, and her officers and crew were disappointed in not being attacked, for they were well prepared to meet it.

Capt. Jewett, of the United States gunboat *Metacomet*, manned a launch one day last week, and went up to where the rebel ram *Nashville* was sunk across the channel, above Dog River Bar, and with a torpedo that had been picked up and placed on board of the *Nashville*, succeeded in blowing her up, and scattering her timbers considerably. It is supposed that one or two more torpedoes will do the work, effectually clearing out the obstructions that were placed there to prevent our gunboats from getting up to Mobile.

We have some highly exciting intelligence from the scene of operations by this arrival, but prudence prompts us to withhold it from publication for the present. Our readers must wait until such time as precludes the possibility of injury to the Union cause by premature announcement.

CAPTURE OF CLINTON.

From the Wisconsin Badger, Aug. 26.

The Flag of the Free now floats over the City of Clinton, which was but yesterday in the hands of the Johnny Rebs. A cavalry force, commanded by Gen. A. L. Lee, left Baton Rouge on Wednesday, about noon, and marched to Redwood Bridge, on the Comite River, arriving there about daylight on Thursday morning. They found the bridge destroyed and a force of rebs on the opposite bank to dispute our passage. A detail from the Fourth Wisconsin and Sixth Missouri forded the stream on logs, and flanked and drove them from their position, with a loss of one killed and a dozen wounded. The rebs then showed their sole-leather in the direction of Clinton.

Rebel loss not known, but probably heavier than ours. After our forces crossed, the advance kept up a continual running fire nearly all the way to Clinton, killing ten, wounding several, and taking about twenty-five prisoners, including Capt. Bradford. The main body of the rebels, under Col. Scott, fled from the city in confusion and took to the woods. The gallant Colonel left a note, stating that he surrendered the town up—that he knew we wouldn't come without sufficient force to take the place, and that there was no use making a stand. Companies B, F and M, Fourth Wisconsin, had about fifteen wounded. Capt. Gay C. Pierce, Company D, wounded slightly in the arm.

Our forces took possession about noon, occupying the court-house and some private buildings. Some depredations were committed by the soldiers, by taking articles from the houses, but such were confined principally to houses where firearms or rebel uniforms were found.

The Johnnies destroyed several barrels of whisky previous to evacuating the place. We learn that a good share of it was destroyed in the usual way—filling vacancies.

A large force came out from Port Hudson to participate in the fight, but did not arrive until we had occupied the town. They were mostly infantry, and had a hard march. The Twenty-ninth Wisconsin was among the number. Some who fell out by the way were taken prisoners.

A scouting party, under Maj. Craigs, of the Fourth Wisconsin, went out about twelve miles today and met the rebel pickets, took five prisoners, including a Chaplain, and returned without loss.

Names of the Wounded in the Fourth Wisconsin—Capt. G. B. Pierce, Company D—hand, (a ball also hit Capt. Pierce's belt-plate, which probably saved his life;) First Sergt. C. C. Coffey, Company F—arm and shoulder; Sergt. James Louth, Company M—leg; Corp. N. W. White, Company F—hand; Corp. Sam. Patterson, Company B—wrist; Sam. Anderson, Company B—cheek; J. E. Smith—arm; W. Taylor, Company M—leg; Wm. Phillips, Company M—arm; Sam. Mulligan, Patrick O'Neil, Company F—thrown from their horses.

Gen. Lee's Staff—Capt. W. R. McCoombs, Sixth Missouri Cavalry; Sergt. Thomas Negrasse, Isaac Faulkner, John A. Mack, Wm. Smith, John Workman—killed.

Second Louisiana Cavalry—James Mason, Thomas Fenny—killed.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois—Thomas Mix—killed; Corp. Peter Rice—wounded.

Missing in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin—Sergt. E. R. Hyde, Corp. Sam. Roper, —— Johnson, Company K; Michael Carlin, Company E. They fell out of the ranks exhausted, and were probably "taken in out of the wet" by the Confederates.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans Aug. 22, 1864.

General Orders No. 113.—1. General Orders No. 15, Feb. 8, 1863, prohibiting foreclosure of mortgages, and forced sales of property, are hereby so far modified as to allow foreclosure and sale, except in cases where it is against equity and justice, and the parties interested are plainly entitled to the favor and protection of the Government.

2. Any party claiming temporary relief from execution under foreclosure or order of sale, shall establish before a Court of Military Commission herein named: 1. That the sale of property is against equity and justice; 2. That the temporary suspension of the order of sale will not work injustice to the parties; 3. That all taxes upon said property are paid, and the improvements insured; 4. That he is a loyal citizen, engaged in laudable pursuits of industry, recognizing the rights and maintaining the authority of the Government, and is justly entitled to its protection and favor against such sale.

3. Col. E. G. Beckwith, Maj. G. W. Richardson and Lieut. A. Foote are hereby appointed a commission to consider and report upon all applications for relief against foreclosure and forced sales of property within Parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemine.

4. Applications for relief against foreclosure of mortgages or forced sales of property in Parishes not otherwise named, will be referred to the Provost-Marshal of the Parish, until other commission is appointed. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

Geo. B. Drake, A. A. Gen.

THE ELECTION.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, La., Aug. 30, 1864.

General Orders No. 118.—Citizens of Louisiana who are legal voters and have enlisted in any of the regiments or detachments of United States troops now serving in the State, will be allowed the privilege of voting in the district in which they may be stationed. A complete roll of them will be kept by the Commissioners of Election, and forwarded to these headquarters.

Commanding officers throughout the State are hereby ordered to grant furloughs for periods sufficient to enable soldiers who are residents of the State and qualified to vote, to proceed to the nearest poll, and return.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

George B. Drake, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 27, 1864.

General Orders No. 116.—Upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of Election of the State of Louisiana, it is ordered that, on the 5th of September next, the polls throughout the various parishes be held open for the reception of votes from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

George B. Drake, Ass't. Adj't. General.

THE NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—M. F. Bonzano.
Second District—Col. A. P. Field.
Third District—W. D. Mann.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

First Senatorial District—John Purcell, Alfred G. Hills, J. T. Barrett, John Sullivan, Robert B. Bell.
Second Senatorial District—J. P. Montamat, Louis Gastinel, E. Hart, M. D. Kavanagh.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—B. Robinson, T. U. Laster, B. Donagan.
Second District—L. C. Westerfield, R. S. Clark, Michael Egan, John McCan, T. Cook.
Third District—W. H. Waters, P. Creigh, George Howes, R. Gannon, B. Collins, John Foley, P. Harnan.
Fourth District—W. D. Miller, Jr., George Bovée, Ernest Bouligny.
Fifth District—James Buckley, Thomas J. Lester, Thos. F. Kavanagh, Jacob Hoberlin.
Sixth District—J. U. Bofil, R. M. Miller.
Seventh District—Louis Bulsar, Joseph G. Baum, Wm. R. Meeks.
Eighth District—O. H. Poynot, Randell McDonnell, John A. Spellicy.
Ninth District—H. G. Pierson, H. Maas, Jacob Klus, H. Brown.
Tenth District—H. Bensel, F. G. Chamberlain, James S. Badger, James Duane, Daniel Christie, Edward Gallagher, T. F. McGuire, J. Shilling.
Algiers Right Bank—C. J. Care, G. H. Flagg, James McHenry.

The New Collector.

Yesterday morning Mr. Simeon Draper was sworn in as Collector of this port, and assumed the duties of his office. The ceremonies of installation took place about 10 o'clock, in the presence of a number of well-known citizens. Collector Barney had everything prepared, cordially and gracefully received his successor, and handed over to him the "keys of office." After the oath was administered, Ex-Collector Barney made a brief address to the Deputy Collectors expressive of his appreciation of the manner in which they had discharged their duties, and introducing to them Mr. Draper, who would administer to them the oath. Mr. Draper in a few remarks expressed his desire for the cordial cooperation of the Deputy Collectors in the discharge of his duties, as without that it would be impossible for their satisfactory performance. He paid a handsome compliment to Collector Barney for the faithful manner in which he had performed his duties, tendering him kindest wishes for his future.

The proceedings concluded by the administering of the oath.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Engagement of Saturday Last—Our Loss Reduced to One Hundred—The Rebel Gen. Humphreys Mortally Wounded.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Baltimore *American* has the following special dispatch:

Headquarters Department of West Virginia,
In the Field near Berryville, Sept. 8.

In the hurried account which I sent of Saturday's engagement at Berryville, I erroneously stated the number of our wounded at 300. From official returns it appears our total loss will not exceed one hundred seriously wounded and killed. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They are known to have lost 300 in one brigade, and their total loss cannot fall short of 500. The rebel Gen. Humphrey's was mortally wounded, but escaped. The decided repulse and defeat of the enemy by Gen. Crook's command reflects great credit on Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Crook, and the latter's gallant command, who fought splendidly. With respect to the loss of the ambulance train it appears that there was a sufficient guard furnished to prevent its capture if a proper disposition has been made of them. They have, however, all been recaptured with the exception of one.

The enemy are believed to be encamped in the vicinity of Winchester.

There has been no change in affairs here since my last dispatch.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Rumored Arrival of Early's Forces—Preparations for their Reception.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Sept. 6, 1864—Evening.

To-day quiet has reigned along the line, excepting an occasional gun from the centre of our line.

Rain has been falling all day and still continues, with a cold wind blowing.

Rumors have been prevalent for two days past that a part of Early's troops had arrived in our front, and were massing on our left flank, necessitating another struggle for the possession of the Weldon Railroad, and preparations were made to receive them, but thus far, with the exception of a few guerrillas, no enemy has appeared in that direction.

Last evening the enemy in front of our line where it crosses the railroad were very jubilant for a time, indulging in loud cheering, which extended along the line to the right toward the Appomattox.

Our pickets hailed theirs, and asked the cause of the commotion, and the answer came, "Atlanta has been retaken by Hood." Notwithstanding the impossibility of the story being true, it rapidly gained circulation, and caused some depression for a time, but soon after a deserter came in, and reported that one of their men had tied a canteen to a dog's tail, and started him through their lines, thinking thus to frighten our men, but the dog kept on his own side, and his frightened cries as he sped along caused the loud hallooing and cheering of the rebels. Thus the matter was explained.

Yesterday a party of colored recruits arrived here, and on their way to their regiments, got rather nearer to the front than they had calculated. In passing along an open space near Fort Warren, the rebels obtained a view of them, and threw a shell or two into their midst, causing such a scattering among them that it was really ludicrous. Abandoning their guns, knapsacks, &c., they flew toward the fort, in front of which is a ditch six or seven feet wide, and as many deep with mud and water. Into this they piled as fast as they could, one on top of another, evidently thinking they would be safe there, while the men in the fort rushed out and reaped quite a harvest of knapsacks, etc., which lay in the road. The officer in charge of the recruits seems to have first reached the trench, and endeavored to prevent the men from following him, ordering them to "rally." When the officer was asked what he was doing there, he said he had not been under fire for some months, and was rather nervous at his close proximity to the enemy. Considerable effort was required to extricate the party from their somewhat unpleasant position, after which they left to join their commands.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 8.

GEN. GRANT'S VIEWS.

I am enabled to send you to-night an extract from a recent letter of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, giving the views of that great soldier on the military situation and prospects, and on the prospects of the rebel armies and people. It will be seen that Grant is hopeful that the end is approaching, and that the end will be triumph to our arms, unity to our country, and total defeat to the rebels. The only hope of the rebellion now is a division and *distraction at the North*. The views of one so thoroughly acquainted with the whole state of the case, will be received by the country with profound attention.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

The situation in Virginia continues cheering. Our hold on the Weldon Railroad is firm and fast, and the works erected by Warren are of enormous strength. The rebels are not able to do without this road, and hence they wagon their supplies by the Vaughn Road, from Sappony Creek Station, on the Weldon Road, a distance of fifteen miles, up to their camps. It is believed that if they were interrupted in the use of that road, they could not supply their army even with the Danville Road unharrassed, as that is a poor line, and the gauge different from the other roads. The confessions of the Richmond press continue to develop how greatly our hold on the Weldon Road embarrasses Lee, and indications go to show that he will, ere long, make new attempts to wrest it from us.

EARLY STILL IN THE VALLEY.

The reports that Early's force has been recalled from the Valley to aid Lee are incorrect, but they are so far true that portions of his command have been brought back. Kershaw's division is known to have returned.

LONGSTREET AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Longstreet lately returned to the command of his corps, having been away ever since his wound in the Wilderness.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 8.

ACTING MASTER'S MATES.

Acting master's mates are needed by the Navy Department. Recommendations showing sea-service must accompany applications.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut has been instructed by the Navy Department not to exchange his prisoners, excepting for officers and men belonging to our naval forces, a long time ago captured by the rebels, and who are confined in Texas.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $313,000 and to the 10-40 loan $22,300.

COMMISSIONERS ON A NEW NAVY-YARD.

Admiral Davis, Col. Bowman of West Point, and Orison Blunt of New York, have been appointed a Board of Commissioners, to examine the ground and select the site for a new navy-yard and naval depot for the West.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Centennial Celebration—Interesting Exercises—Speech by Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Oxford University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Providence, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

After the lapse of a hundred years, Brown University has called together her sons and friends to celebrate a high festival.

To-day, from far and wide, from the battle-field, from the marts of business and professional life, her happy and faithful children have gathered here to congratulate her on a ripe old age, and to commemorate the centennial birthday of their Alma Mater.

The day opened with a cloudy sky and a raw north wind, but no rain fell, and the appointed programme was fully carried out. Very fortunately, before the hour for the dinner, the clouds were dispersed and the sun broke forth.

At 9 o'clock the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in Manning Hall, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. John L. Lincoln.
Vice-President—Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Prof. R. P. Dunn.
Treasurer—Merrick Lyon.

Elial Kingman, of Washington, D. C., was elected an honorary member—a graduate of the class of 1816.

At 10¼ o'clock the Alumni and friends of the college assembled at the chapel, called Manning Hall in honor of the first President, and, under the escort of the band, marched in procession to the First Baptist Church, the customary place of holding the exercises of commencement week. Notwithstanding the storm of Monday, and the unpropitious aspect of the weather, so large a concourse of graduates neve before assembled on the college campus. We noticed in the procession Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Oxford, England, to whom hearty thanks be given for his noble defence of our country; Rev. Dr. Vinton and George Wm. Curtis, of New-York; Maj.-Gen. Burnside, Ex-Secretary Chase, and Ex-President Wayland, besides a host of men of local name and reputation. The distinguished President of the University, Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, clad in the scholastic robes of his office, accompanied by the Chancellor, Dr. Zobey, came last. The faculty and the members of the corporation walked with the members of their respective classes.

EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH.

Here the procession entered in reversed order, *seniores priores*, and the exercises proceeded according to the following programme, under the direction of Hon. John H. Clifford, LL. D., of New-Bedford, Mass., Ex-Governor of Massachusetts and President of the Alumni Association, a graduate of the class of 1827. After a voluntary had been played by E. K. Kelly, of this city, the President of the day said that on this the hundredth anniversary of our Alma Mater our thoughts should, first of all, be turned to Him who had so kindly cherished the college. Prayer was then offered by the Chaplain of the day, Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes, of Hartford, a graduate in 1813. A centennial ode, written by the Right Rev. George Burgess, Bishop of the Diocese of Maine, was then sung by a club of young men to music composed by the organist.

THE ADDRESS BY DR. SEARS

was very long, occupying more than two hours in delivery. His subject, appropriate to the occasion, was a history of the University, giving its annals from the foundation. It will be published in a pamphlet form with a report of the other exercises of the day. The orator, after the introduction, proceeded to speak of the necessity that then existed of establishing a Baptist College, inasmuch as the Baptists and other denominations did not stand related to each other as do their successors and representatives, differing in experimental religion, ministerial education and liberty of conscience; that to the Philadelphia Baptist Association belongs the honor of taking the first steps in planning the college and securing a charter; that Brown University—formerly called the College of Rhode Island, and located here because of its well-known religious toleration—was modeled after the College of New-Jersey, as Yale was after Harvard; that University Hall was an exac copy in form and size of Nassau Hall. The speaker then dwelt upon the successive administrations of Presidents Manning, Maxcy and Messer, giving some account of their lives and influence; illustrating the two former by extracts from their published works, and the latter by personal acquaintance. The history of the college under the administration of Dr. Wayland was merely alluded to, belonging more to the present than the past. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the alumni to give pecuniary aid to the college, and thus place it in a situation to enlarge its means of instruction, and make it a centre of literary and scientific attraction. The address was listened to with great interest and attention by the large audience.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the procession having reformed, returned to the college library.

THE CENTENNIAL DINNER.

After a short time had been allowed for the hearty greetings of old friends and classmates, the Alumni marched to a monstrous tent pitched in the rear of University Hall, and an excellent dinner, excellent after the manner of all such repasts, was served.

After satisfying the appetite the presiding officer called the assembly to order, and introduced the "flow of soul" with an address of welcome. He said:

My Brethren and Friends: In the arrangement made by the corporation for this fitting commemoration, the grateful service has been assigned me of bidding you welcome to these festivities. You, our honored guests, whose interest in the cause of good learning, and whose respect for the sincere efforts, however humble, which this institution has made to foster and cherish it, constitute our only claim on your presence and sympathy. To the adopted sons of the University, who having, as it were, married into the family, we claim to be of our household. And you, my brethren, the lineal offspring of our common mother, who have gathered on this hundredth anniversary of her birth around the old hearthstone, to renew those pleasant companionships among the living, and to recall for a short hour the presence of those, whose starred names upon our catalogue revive so many tender and affectionate memories of college life; to each and all, in her name and in her behalf, I tender a cordial welcome.

Diverted as most of us have been by the sharp necessities of life from our earlier studies, retaining scarcely more than what Ben. Johnson ascribed to Shakespeare, "small Latin and less Greek," on an occasion like this there can be no pedantry in a classical allusion which recalls those studies.

The sons of the Seven-hilled City, on the great festal days of Rome, received their ovations, their processions and their arches of triumph. Upon the brow of some successful and gallant commander of her fleets—the intrepid Farragut of the hour—they placed the *corona navalis*. To the brave commander of the armies—some Roman Sherman—whose persistency and prowess had carried the successful siege of a fortified city, there was a sign to grace his brow, the *corona obsidionalis*.

After other graceful and touching allusions, Gov Clifford announced the first regular sentiment:

The Philadelphia Baptist Association of 1764—A hundred years ago they planted in the genial soil of a broad and liberal culture; their successors have come to behold its flourishing harvest.

Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, as a representative of that association, spoke in fitting terms, and presented a *resolution* of the body which he represented.

The second toast was as follows:

Ex-President Wayland—For more than a quarter of a century identified with the highest prosperity of this University. A generation of his grateful pupils unite to-day to do him honor.

Dr. Wayland, venerable with years, in reply, gave may pleasant reminiscences of his connection with the college. He referred to some of the troubles that arose during his administration. One class was excessively conscientious—they wanted ranks in college, and those of no rank were the most conscientious. It hurt their feelings to be made Bachelors of Art, but in after years they could accept titles of Doctors of Law and Divinity. "They strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel."

The presiding officer then remarked that there was present a representative of a sister institution, which might boast of a real antiquity, to whom we, as a nation, were indebted for a timely and a kindly word, when such words were most needed by America in her great struggle—uttered too, when they were worth something and cost something. In behalf of his college and himself, the Chairman had the supreme pleasure of asking the assembly to listen to Prof. Golwin Smith, of the University of Oxford, England.

Prof. Smith was greeted with such shouts of applause as would terrify any modest man. He is apparently about thirty-five years old, high forehead, mutton-chop whiskers, a pleasant gray eye, a profile somewhat like Geo. W. Curtis, with the appearance rather of an American than an Englishman. He spoke as follows:

I most heartily thank you for the compliment you have kindly paid me and the great University—the elder sister of this institution—whom I have the honor to serve. I am no practiced orator myself; I am a student, not an orator, and the only public meeting it has been my privilege to address was the great meeting in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester to protest against the outrage of sending forth the *Alabama*. [Applause.]

It is, however, most interesting to me to see these seats of liberal learning—the counterpart of Oxford and Cambridge—rising on this side the Atlantic. It is true our colleges have existed for five or six centuries, but in this country the visitor sees everywhere similar institutions, which exhibit the same spirit of devotion to literature and science as in the mother country. May I not hope that when this evil hour has passed, England and America may be again and more strongly united, not by intelligence, and learning, and science alone, but by those bonds of affection and high principle which are unfailing and enduring?

When the Prince of Wales visited this country he was received by you not only with kindness and courtesy, but with cordiality and enthusiasm, and you might have hoped that throughout England a deep sympathy would have been manifested in behalf of your cause. You must not think, however, that the *nation* is against you, though it were idle for me to deny that the privileged classes, our aristocracy and clergy, have been opposed to you in this struggle. To them you have been a standing menace; not in a military sense, but in a moral and political sense. Their instinct teaches this, no matter what their lips may say. They know that your principles are certain to endure; they know their doom is linked with the destiny of this nation, and that its political future will prove the overthrow of all their schemes of power. The feeling is not one of malignity, but one of natural opposition to your theories of government. Believe me, there are other gentlemen ashamed of the language used by a portion of their countrymen. When we come to the great middle class, there is a better feeling; not such as might be expected. They are rich and indifferent, and, I fear, though I am ashamed to say it, some of them are not above the feeling that it is most genteel to agree with those who are hostile to you.

The London *Telegraph* is the great paper of this middle class, with a circulation treble that of the London *Times*. It is against the war, but not in hostility to this country and its free institutions, and such is the nature of the war talk which you read. I have with me a letter from one you know to be one of the best friends of America, my honored friend, Mr. Bright, in which he says if he envies me my visit to this country, he also pities me. This sorrow at the calamities that have overwhelmed you is almost anguish.

A little further down in the strata of English society, the lower middle class, the masses, of whom the greater number are non-conformists, are, as a class, friendly to this country; whether actually in favor of the war I cannot say.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I have ventured to speak upon this topic because many have been surprised at the position of England, and because I wish to show you the English *people* are not your enemies. To revert to the proper subject, knowing what great universities have been, and what their influence is upon a nation, I rejoice to see similar institutions increasing and prospering in this country. The orator to-day urged you to be liberal in sustaining this university. This should meet with a liberal response, for institutions like this confer their blessings upon all classes of society. I have already occupied your time too long, and, once more thanking you for your kindness, I would cordially express my wish that, as this century has passed over your university with honor and prosperity, it may pass another century of equal prosperity and equal honor. [Applause.]

The Chairman then introduced Ex-Secretary Chase, who, though he had been engaged in making notes, was not yet ready for a speech. He replied to the friendly sentiments uttered by Prof. Smith, and expressed the hope that the literary and political unity of the two nations would be preserved unimpaired.

Charles Thurber, Esq., of New-York, who while in college used "to lisp in numbers," was called upon, and delivered a poem, consisting chiefly of allusions to college scenes and recollections, which was received with much applause.

The third regular sentiment was:

The Profession of the Law—Which called up three Judges in response; Chief Justice Williams, of Massachusetts, the oldest living graduate, a member of the class of 1801, made a few remarks and requested Prof. Caswell to read for him a manuscript giving an account of the college when he was an undergraduate.

The fourth toast:

Our Honorary and Regular Graduates in the Army, Decus et Presidium—was responded to by Gen. Burnside, who, on rising, was received with the roll of the drum and the applause of the entire audience. He spoke of the need of strengthening the army now in the field, the firm purpose of the men now in the ranks to fight till all rebeldom should acknowledge the rule of one government, paid a glowing tribute to Gen. Sherman, and spoke in terms of unbounded praise of the Commander now at the head of the two armies in front of Richmond, Gen. Grant.

Prof. Angell then read a poem written by Major Hay, Private Secretary of President Lincoln, a graduate of the class of 1858. It was worthy of the previous reputation of the author.

In response to the next sentiment, which was:

The Adopted Sons of the University—In welcoming them our mother makes no distinction between the children of the whole and the half blood, George Wm. Curtis, of New-York, to whom the honorary degree of A. M. was given in 1854, replied in a most pleasant manner, insisting that the children by the half blood come by choice, while the children by the whole blood came to their venerable mother because she could not help it.

I have no room to give Mr. Curtis' speech in detail. It is sufficient to say it was the most telling, soul-stirring one of the day; and when he sat down more hearty, genuine peals of applause are rarely given.

The sixth and last sentiment:

The Memory of the Founders and Benefactors of this Institution—It stands to-day a perpetual monument to their perpetual devotion to its interests.

This was responded to by Prof. Caswell, who made an eloquent appeal to the Alumni and friends of the College, to establish additional professorships and increase its means of usefulness.

At a late hour—the shades of night were falling fast—the company separated pleased, satisfied, happy. A larger number of Alumni was present even than had been expected. The exercises were fully carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

Annexed is a list of the graduates of the College who have died during the collegiate year.

To-morrow are the exercises of graduation.

DEATHS OF THE ALUMNI, 1863-4.

	Class.	Died.
Daniel Frost	1826	July 17, 1863
Rev. James Huckins	1833	Aug. 5, 1863
Rev. Geo. S. G. Spence	1839	Sept. 7, 1863
Ansiem Bassett	1803	Sept. 9, 1863
Nicholas B. Bolles	1855	Sept. 22, 1863
Rev. Geo. Hathaway	1822	Nov. 15, 1863
Dr. Jason H. Archer	1816	Jan. 23, 1864
Marcus Morton	1804	Feb. 6, 1864
Samuel Randall	1804	Mar. 5, 1864
Ralph Gilbert	1812	Mar. 7, 1863
John Howe	1805	Mar. 14, 1864
Rev. Jared M. Heard	1859	Mar. 18, 1864
George J. Olney	1808	April 2, 1864
Wm. Reed	1810	July 2, 1864
Chas. F. Tillinghast	1814	Aug. 3, 1864
John B. Francis	1808	Aug. 9, 1864
John Willis	1807	Aug. 17, 1864
Wm. W. Watson	1823	Aug. 29, 1864

Out of the whole number deceased all but four were more than sixty years old. Two of them had been Governors of States—Gov. Morton, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Brown, of Rhode Island.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Confederate Stocks—War on Federal Credit in Germany—Capture of the Georgia—Belle Boyd Married—Mrs. Greenhow—Semmes a Lion—Punch on Recognition—Belfast Riots—Denmark—A Confederate Bazaar—Confederate Luxuries—Harvest—Comic Matches, &c.

London, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

The news of the passage of the forts below Mobile by Admiral Farragut knocked Confederate stock down from 80 to 79. After a few days, and the assurance that though the forts were passed Mobile was safe, it recovered to 79½. Now that the news has come that one of the forts has surrendered ingloriously, it may fall back the other half per cent. I give you the figures to show you how narrow a margin of fluctuations our speculators operate. This stock, however, has been down to 30; but it is buoyant now with hopes of peace and independence.

The event of the week, as connected with American affairs, has been the capture of the late Confederate steamer *Georgia*, by the United States frigate *Niagara*. The *Georgia*, you will remember, was taken into Liverpool some time since and sold. She was purchased by a Mr. Bates, fitted up as a passenger vessel, and chartered to run from Lisbon in some direction, but had not commenced operations, when she was seized by the *Niagara*. The British public are so stunned by this bold operation that they find nothing to say about it. Either it is all right, or so very wrong that they are not equal to the occasion. As the seizure has been deliberately planned, I presume the American Minister and Commodore know what they are about, and are ready for any consequences that may arise.

I am not quite sure about the capture of the *Georgia* being the most important event of the week. Perhaps the marriage of the celebrated Belle Boyd, Confederate spy, to a young Federal officer, on Thursday morning, at St. James', Piccadilly, was the most notable event of the two. There are plenty of steamers like the *Georgia*. It may safely be presumed that Belle Boyds are a scarce article. The story in London is that when the Federal officer captured Mistress Belle, she captivated him, that he followed her to England, and that she finally consented to marry him on condition that he transferred his allegiance to rebeldom, and his sword to the army that defends what is left of it. The romance is not all squeezed out of the world, one is happy to know. Whatever may be the result of the war otherwise, it cannot fail to employ the pens of novelists for two or three generations. The end of this particular romance is that the wedding tour consists of an attempt to run the blockade' when the happy bridegroom, if he arrives in season, may take part in the defence of Richmond.

While on the subject of the heroines of rebeldom, I may mention a little story told here of Mrs. Greenhow, who has also, I believe, returned to Richmond. Her last adventure here was to secure the release of one of the Confederate officers taken prisoner on the *Alabama*, or rather in the waters of the British Channel after she had gone down. The fight or the ducking had such an effect upon the young gentleman's nerves that he was quite insane. He came over to London on parole, and being furnished with money for a new outfit, filled his portmanteau with toilet soap,. so as to be well off for that article, but minus everything else. His condition was reported to Mr. Mason and Capt. Semmes, who were considering what could be done for him, when Mrs. Greenhow was announced.

"The very person we want," said the Confederate Commissioner. "She can get him off if anybody can. Good morning, Madame; we want somebody to do something."

"I'll do it—what is it?"

"We want you to go to Mr. Adams, and get this poor fellow off his parole, so that he can be taken care of."

The lady did not hesitate a moment; went to the American Embassy, sent up her card as "Mrs. Rose H. Greenhow, of Richmond," and was at once admitted, and, of course, treated with all that courtliness which befits an American Minister so near the Court of St. James. The lady preferred her request. She represented that Capt. Semmes had set free scores of Federal officers without parole, and that in this case it would be an act of kindness and charity to give this young gentleman, who had lost his head, his liberty, in return. The request was granted. The officer embarked for Nassau with Mrs. Greenhow, to whom he will prove a true and devoted knight, it is to be hoped, for the future. This will be another incident for our romancers in the peaceful coming times.

I may have mentioned that the loss of the *Alabama* has made Capt. Semmes more than ever a hero here. Since the fight, his "ugly mug"—for surely he is not a handsome man—is in all the shop windows. He is dined and fêted in the usual fashion of London lions. Just before the close of the season, he had a dinner at one noble mansion, and the same night a party at another, where some of the best singers were engaged to give, with proper effect, "God save the South," and "My Maryland." The latter has found its way to the barrel organs, with "Dixie," and the "Dark girl dressed in blue." The ladies, dear souls, are charmed with this modern corsair. They put on the cap in which he came so near being drowned—they get their feet into his slippers, and one enthusiastic and gushing creature was made supremely happy by the surreptitious loan of his night-cap, in which it may be supposed she dreampt of deeds of daring on the wild, wild sea.

The two leading comic papers—*Punch* and *Fair*—of this week show where the public mind is tending. Lord Punch and Lord Pam, who is the greater joker of the two, and who is believed by many persons to be the real editor of the London *Charivarri*, are taking their accustomed promenade, in which, as usual, they meet a Confederate soldier. These meetings are frequent of late. "That's Jeff. Davis," says Lord Punch, "don't you recognize him?" "H'm, not exactly," says Lord Pam, "may have to do so some of these days." The title of this pretty cartoon of Mr. Tenniel is, "Very Probable." But you may rest assured that it is very improbable that England will recognize Mr. Jeff. until you have done so, unless compelled by circumstances beyond her control. Prudence and peace are the order of the day. An Englishman, acting in the national spirit of the day, will not resent an insult or an injury until he has taken the measure of his antagonist, and made an accurate calculation of the consequences.

The Belfast riots have come to an end, without any very serious loss of life—not more than four or five having been killed, and two or three hundred wounded. All will be quiet until next July. Then, when the time arrives for the annual parades of the Orangemen, they will mount their yellow scarfs again, and pitch into the Papists; and men who have been living as good neighbors together for a twelvemonth, borrowing and lending, and taking their toddy together in peace and harmony, will go at it again, with shot-gun and shillelah. The Government is too Protestant not to sympathize with the Orangemen; but the Orangemen are Tories, which does something to neutralize this sympathy. In Germany Catholics and Protestants have learned to live together in peace, occupying the same churches in different parts of the day. The Austrians had a mass the other day in an old Lutheran church in Denmark. In London many of the Catholic chapels are largely attended by Protestants, and the only religious fight of any account for years has been between the high-church and low-church members of the national establishment, unless we count in the not very sanguinary riots last year, in Hyde Park, about the Pope and Garibaldi.

We are hearing the last of the Danish question, and I was right, substantially, after all. There was no war worthy of the name. The great Powers were not involved. It was a Federal execution. England has not a word to say about the settlement, and France stipulates only that in whatever arrangement is made the wishes of the people of the Duchies shall be considered. It is a whim of the Emperor that Governments should be based upon the popular will or the consent of the governed—a very good notion, indeed, so long as the popular will is in accordance with his own. The Mexican Emperor is of the same opinion.

The Southern sympathizers in England have given a statue to Stonewall Jackson, and a sword to Capt. Semmes. They are now about to open a bazaar at Liverpool for the relief of Confederate prisoners. There is a relief fund already, with large contributions, but a strong effort is to be made to increase it. Among its lady patronesses is one Princess, Her Imperial Highness the Princess Murat, with a long list of Marchionesses, Countesses and other titled and untitled ladies, the wives of two members of Parliament and several blockade-running millionaires. The committee consists of ladies from eight Southern States. John Bull is expected to put his fat fist very deep in his capacious breeches pockets on this occasion.

The blockade runners are liberal to the Southern cause, as they ought to be, for their profits have been enormous. They have as much interest in the continuance of the war as Northern contractors. But how will they relish the Southern prohibition of all imported luxuries, set down in a list before me alphabetically from absyneth, ale, and anchovies, to cigars, velvets, and wines of every description, including all that can be called luxuries, and all high-priced necessaries of life. It has the look of a very earnest document, but it must be hard on the blockade runners and a good many others.

The harvest in England has been gathered, and proves to be a full average one. Heavy rains fell on Sunday and Monday, and the grass and root crops are looking better, and England will be green once more, as it generally is, Summer and Winter. There are some curious things about the climate. Healthy on the whole, it is hard on lung diseases. For example, the deaths from whooping cough are over 13,000 a year. I cannot remember a case of death from whooping cough in America. The newest cure here is to breath the air of the purifying rooms in the gas houses. Three or four visits effect a cure.

Englishmen are fond of matches. The last is one of two comic singers at a music hall singing for a wager. Of sourse the hall was crowded, and roars of laughter and applause greeted the alternate efforts of the combatants. It was an improvement upon the old English game of grinning through a horse collar for a pot of beer. The winner pocketed a £100 and a benefit. "Let those laugh that win."

MONADNOCK.

Letter from Edward Everett.

The subjoined interesting letter was read at the great Union meeting held Tuesday evening in Faneuil Hall, in celebration of our recent glorious victories:

Summer-street, 5th of September, 1864.

Dear Sir: It is not in my power to attend the meeting in Faneuil Hall to-morrow, but I cheerfully comply with your request that I would write a letter expressive of the feelings which I share with the community, on the joyous occasion. We have reason, indeed, not merely for patriotic exultation, but for heartfelt gratitude to the Sovereign Disposer, for the brilliant triumphs of our arms by sea and by land during the past Summer. First came the contest of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, on the 19th of June, in which the inglorious career of the corsair—a pirate by his own definition—was, on his first encounter with an equal force, ignominiously closed. Most fitting did this take place, on a calm Sunday morning, in the English Channel, almost within sight of the shores on which the piratical craft was built by a member of the British Parliament, equipped, manned and prepared to receive her armament from another English vessel, and sent out to prey upon the commerce of a friendly State, all in open defiance alike of the law of the land and of the law of nations.

Then came on the 5th of August, the glorious achivement of Admiral Farragut, unsurpassed by anything in naval warfare, but forming a fit sequel to his own exploits in the Mississippi. History will show no brighter page than that, which tells how this gallant veteran, as modest as he is brave, lashing himself in the maintop of his vessel, and that a wooden one, slowed his engines, and as he passed the most formidable fort on the coast, dashed at the tremendous ram, regardless of the infernal machines which had destroyed one of his iron-clads before his eyes, vanquished his seemingly impregnable antagonist after a short action, captured or destroyed all the rebel fleet save one vessel, and with the efficient coöperation of Gen. Granger's army, compelled the self-destruction of Fort Powell, the honorable capitulation of Fort Gaines and the surrender of Fort Morgan, in a manner peculiarly discreditable to the commander of the garrison—all accomplished in eighteen days from the time Fort Morgan was passed. With what words can we do full justice to the admiration with which we contemplate deeds like these? How can we sufficiently express our gratitude to our naval heroes, officers and men, to whom the country is indebted for these invaluable services?

And not to them alone. Before the burst of congratulations at these auspicious events has passed, we receive from the Army of the South the joyous news of the fall of Atlanta, the point of junction of four great lines of railroad communication, and the most important interior position in the Gulf States. A week has not passed since we read in the Confederate papers that "Hood was as safe in Atlanta as Lee in Richmond," and by this morning's mail Gen. Sherman tells us that, after a smart action at Jonesborough, in which the enemy lost 10 guns and 1,000 prisoners, Hood, finding his army broken into two parts, with Sherman between them, and his supplies cut off, evacuated the city, after destroying seven locomotives and 81 cars loaded with ammunition, stores and small arms, leaving behind him 550 killed and wounded, 1,500 prisoners and 14 pieces of artillery. "And so," says the noble Commander of this admirable army, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won." Fairly—aye, grandly, gloriously won—the crowning exploit of a campaign which, since the 5th of May, has been one unbroken skirmish, battle and victory.

Nor must we forget the noble army of the Potomac, which, with a courage and endurance beyond all praise, insensible to the peril of the climate and season, the fatigues of the march, and the shock of the battle-field, led by the unconquered chief of Vicksburgh and Chattanooga and his worthy associate in command, has steadily moved toward the goal, till at length it has reached a position, where it is a question of time only, when the Confederate boast just cited will be verified, and Lee will be shown to be as safe in Richmond as Hood was in Atlanta—and no safer.

Our first emotions in contemplating these auspicious events, must be those of devout thankfulness to a gracious Providence, and under Him to the faithful and gallant instruments of his mercy, the navy and army of the Union—their officers and men. Toward them let our heartfelt gratitude and admiration be cherished and expressed. Let us send them from their homes the cheering assurance that we appreciate, at their full worth, their splendid achievements, while we drop a tear of sorrowing but grateful recollection of their gallant comrades who have fallen on the path to victory. Finally, let us rejoice in the well-founded hope, that these new and signal proofs of the military and naval strength and resources of the country, and of the ability and determination of the Government and people to crush the military power of the rebellion, may, under Providence, be the means of hastening a safe, an honorable, and a *lasting* peace. For such a peace the masses of the people at the North, and, as I firmly believe, at the South, are prepared, and it needs but united efforts on our part to bring it about.

For this consummation no man's heart yearns more earnestly than mine. All who know me, know that, in my humble sphere, I strove to the very last to avert the catastrophe. But it must needs be that offences should come. Some of those, most active in bringing on the crisis, have boasted that it was planned and resolved on thirty years ago. Mr. Webster in 1850 raised his voice of solemn and propetic warning in the Senate. "Peaceable secession! Peaceable secession, Sir," he cried, "your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this Union without a convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep, without ruffling the surface.... Sir, he who sees these States, now revolving in harmony around a common centre, and expects to see them quit their places, and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres, and jostle against each other in the realms of space, without causing the wreck of the universe. There can be no such thing as peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. No, Sir; no, Sir; I will not state what might produce the disruption of the Union, but I see as plainly as I see the sun in the heavens what that disruption itself must produce; I see that it must produce war, and such a war as I will not describe *in its twofold character*."

But this warning voice was raised in vain. Ten more troubled years of strife and controversy followed. Whatever fault lies at the door of the North, this may with truth be said, that every demand made by the South was conceded, and that every issue raised by her was decided in her favor. At length, having been defeated in one election, after having all but monopolized the Government for sixty years, (a defeat brought about by the management of her own political leaders,) for the avowed purpose of "firing the Southern heart," she struck the first blow of overt treason and aggressive war. To the question on whom the dread responsibility of that fatal blow must forever rest, let the Vice-President of the Confederacy, in his speech in the Georgia Convention of January, 1861, return the answer: "This step," said he, "once taken, can never be recalled, and all the baneful consequences, that must follow, must rest on this convention, to the end of time." Then, after depicting in the darkest colors "the desolations by the demon war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth," he asks, "who will be held responsible for it, and who but be who shall give his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure will be held to strict account for this suicidal act, by the present generation, and probably be cursed and execrated by posterity, in all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow the act you now propose to perpetrate?"

With fervent prayers to Heaven, that the blessing of peace, beneath the sacred flag of the Union, may soon return, and that our beloved country may again resume her honored place in the family of nations, I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Charles W. Slack, Esq.

THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Report of Secretary Seddon.

The report of James A. Seddon, Secretary of War to the Confederate States, has made its appearance. It is published without date, but the fact that it makes mention of the defeat of Gen. Sturgis' expedition from Memphis in February last indicates that the document must have been written as late as March. In the course of his review of the military operations, Secretary Seddon alludes to the death of the gallant Dahlgren, and thus reiterates the slanders against him.

DAHLGREN.

On the body of Col. Dahlgren, the chosen and specially trusted leader, were found copies of the plan and purposes of the expedition, and the original of his address to his soldiers on starting. These disclosed unequivocally, the nefarious purpose, after liberating their prisoners, to turn them loose, armed and maddened by privation and every evil passion, and by them, with the aid and under the protection of the embodied forces, to sack, burn and destroy the city, and to kill the President and leading authorities of the Confederate Government. The dullest sensibility will sicken and revolt at the horrible brutalities and atrocities that must have attended such a carnival of crime. The perpetration of such deeds by an infuriated soldiery, under all the fierce impulses of a sanguinary struggle, and in the flush of triumph, is by all nations felt to be a reproach on the character and humanity of man; but that such horrors should have been deliberately planned and ordered by the authorities of any people professing to be civilized and Christian, must inflict an indelible stigma of hypocrisy and infamy. Such fell designs might seem almost incredible of any other people, but they are supported by irretragible evidence in the possession of the papers themselves, with conclusive indications, internal and external, of their authenticity. It is only the culmination of many inferior exhibitions of like malignity and atrocity. The captives then in the abortive effort to perpetrate these or like atrocities, must be admitted to have forfeited all rights to the privileges of civilized warfare, and might well be punished by their intended victims, as the worst of criminals; but it has been thought to comport more with the dignity and self-command of an enlightened Government, as well as to be more consistent with the humanity, clemency and Christianity that has, throughout this war, characterized our people and authorities, not to mete out bloody retaliation on the subordinate instruments of an infamous Government, but to consign them for retribution to the reprobation of outraged Christendom and the lasting stigma of recording history.

Secretary Seddon remarks that the armies in the field are "believed to be in excellent condition and spirits," and thus discusses at great length certain proposed changes in the forces, &c. He says:

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The recent military bills increasing the range of conscription, have engaged the constant attention and energetic efforts of the able head of the Conscript Bureau in their enforcement. His accompanying report, to which attention is invited, will exhibit results so far attained in recruiting the armies, and, at the same time, explain the embarrassments and impediments which have hindered more rapid execution. These have resulted very much from the necessity of examining the numerous claims presented for exemption or details under the exceptions and avowed policy of the law, and from the difficulty of commanding the class and number of assistants and officers for the multifarious duties cast on the bureau. *Owing to the decadence of the volunteering spirit, a large proportion of those liable to enrollment prefer claims of exemption or detail, which justice and regard for the aims avowed by law, require to be investigated and decided.* At the same time, the omission of Congress to authorize the appointment of officers for enrolling service, and the expectation that officers to be retired under the Invalid bill would suffice by assignment for such duties, have placed the conscription service under something like a temporary privation.

* * * *

Another cause of some retardation in the execution of the laws of conscription results, necessarily, from the persistent policy of the department, to rely for its regular administration on the prestige of law and the support of intelligent public opinion to established authority, rather than on military coercion, by sustaining forces. *Thus, instead of the forced gathering up, as with a drag-net, of all that come within prescribed ages, there is the accorded privilege of volunteering:* thereafter enrollment, with due respect to the limitation of the law and the claims for exemption and detail, and then appropriate assignment. As the regular administration of law is more tedious than the summary judgments of arbitrary authority, so this system sacrifices something of expedition to justice. But much greater advantages are, it is believed, secured by the equity and certainty of execution, and by the reconcilement of the people to its severe requirements. Of course, in some limited districts, where disaffection or desertion may have assembled open recusants to the law, the regular agencies employed have to be sustained by the local or regular forces. *While so large a number of conscripts may not, under this system, be at once thrown into the army, yet the continuous return of deserters and stragglers, and the steady recruitment of our armies may be counted on to maintain and enhance their numbers and efficiency.*

PRISONERS.

In natural connection with the maintenance of our armies, the thought is attracted to the condition of numbers of our gallant soldiers, now languishing in the prisons of the enemy. The sympathies of a grateful country are fixed upon them with the deepest interest, and the department has but shared and responded to those feelings in making all the efforts, consistent with dignity and honor, for their relief and release. The protraction of their confinement has been due solely to the inhuman policy and perfidy of our enemies, whose Government has omitted and refused to maintain the faith pledged in the cartel of exchange. With the terms of that agreement our Government has been ever ready and earnest to comply, and in a variety of modes, even by an extraordinary mission of the second officer of the Government, has sought to reëstablish its operations, or to arrange satisfactory measures of exchange. Its remonstrances and its overtures have alike proved futile, and the Government of the United States must stand responsible before the world, and in the sight of a just God, for all the privations, sufferings and loss of life, by disease or otherwise, entailed by confinement on the prisoners held on either side, not less on their own than on ours. The latest among the shifts and subterfuges adopted by them to evade compliance with their plighted engagements, has been the selection, with the ostensible purpose of renewing exchanges, for the mission of treating on the subject with our authorities, of Gen. Butler, the infamous author of so many atrocities in a former command as to have been banned by the proclamation of the President with the name and character of an outlaw and a felon, to whom were to be extended none of the privileges of civilized warfare, but whose crimes, if he came into our power, were to be visited with the condign punishment of an infamous death. It may well excite surprise and indignation that the Government of the United States should select, for any position of dignity or command, a man so notoriously stigmatized by the common sentiment of enlightened nations, *but it is not for us to deny their right to appreciate and select whom they may*, not inappropriately, perhaps, deem a fitting type and representative of their power and characteristics. While we maintain belligerent relations with them, we must, of course, recognize the official character of whatever officers they may empower to act within their own limits and within the sphere of their separate action. We must, therefore, recognize the fact of official position being held by such a character, and this was done cotemporaneously and subsequently to the issue of the President's proclamation, by our Generals in the field, when compelled to necessary official relations with the Federal Commander at New-Orleans; but when option can be exercised by ourselves, and within the limits of our own territory or within the control of our armies, it is neither to be expected, nor would it comport with the honor or dignity of the Confederacy, *that an outlaw and a felon should be received and admitted to the courtesies or privileges of civilized warfare, or exempted from the liabilities of a criminal.* It has held him up to the detestation of Christendom and obtained the answering award of moral condemnation from the tribunal of enlightened public sentiment everywhere. Within its limits, and wherever its power may enable it to execute justice, he has been and will be held an outlaw and a felon. To essay more would be a mere "*brutum fulmen*" against the criminal, yet entail inconveniences to our own Government, and injury to innocent victims of his malevolence. In this view the Government has sought to regulate its action. It has not denied the power or position, however, unworthily bestowed by his own Government on Gen. Butler, within their limits, *but has refused to receive or admit him within ours.* If an honest purpose of effecting exchanges, in compliance with the cartel or on equitable terms, be really entertained by the enemy, all the arrangements essential thereto may be readily attained consistently with the position thus justly held by our Government, while, if the selection was intended merely as a pretext of avoidance, or for the purpose of gratuitous offence, the hypocrisy of the one design or the malignity of the other will be exposed. Since this relation has been held some limited exchanges by indirect communication have been effected, and hopes are entertained, especially in view of the increased number of prisoners which recent successes have given us, that the inhuman policy and delusive pretences of the enemy will be abandoned, and the equitable stipulations of the cartel be again acknowledged and executed. Such consummation would thrill with emotions of gratification the whole population of the Confederacy, and bear relief and consolation to thousands of families throughout the land. For a fuller history and explanation of all the proceedings connected with the subject of exchange, reference is made and special attention invited to the accompanying report of Mr. Ould, our able Commissioner of Exchange.

THE BUREAUS.

Since my late report the administrative operations of the respective bureaus have been conducted with ability and energy by the zealous officers in charge. They have had many difficulties to encounter from the fluctuating currency, from deficiency of supplies, from the withdrawal of workmen and imperfect means of transportation; yet, despite of these and other impediments, they have in all instances, it is believed, not only maintained but have rather increased the deficiency and success of their varied working departments. One of their greatest embarrassments has resulted from the law of the late Congress prohibiting, under severe penalties, the employment or continuance in employment of any liable to military duty. As the operations of several of the most important bureaus required assistants as well as officers of great activity and energy, rarely to be found except in the prime of life, a large number of the most trusted and essential employes came within the prohibited classes. To dismiss them at once, without breaking them up, at the most critical and important period, the operations of the essential bureaus of subsistence, supply and transportation, was plainly impossible. It became necessary, therefore, that the power of detail, which had been reposed, it is to be presumed, to guard against such, among other contingencies, should be exercised by the department more liberally than would have been otherwise consistent with its views. Every exertion has, however, been made to restrict the details to the narrowest limits consistent with the continuance of efficient service in the bureaus, and they have not been made without strict scrutiny and assurance, as far as practicable, of their positive necessity. Instructions, too, have been given and efforts are being made to diminish gradually these details and to supply their places, as fast as substitutes can be found from the reserve classes. *The steadfast aim of the department has been, and will continue to be, to place in our armies in active service every able-bodied man, liable to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.* If such result be attained, it cannot be doubted armies will be maintained as large as the resources of the country would, in consistency with the permanent welfare of the people, justify, and fully adequate to achieve and assure independence and peace.

IMPRESSMENTS.

* * * *

The supply departments *are experiencing increased difficulties from the scarcity existing in considerable portions of the Confederacy, and from the reluctance in all to sell, under the expectation of advancing prices. The great resource is, and it is feared will have for some time at least to be, impressments.* While it is certainly most desirable this mode of supply should be dispensed with, or at least made as equitable and regular as practicable, yet facility and rapidity of execution are indispensable.

The expediency of the tithe tax has been fully vindicated, as it has proved a most valuable resource for the subsistence of the armies and the acceptable form of imposition on the producers. It should certainly be continued, and in my judgment, on some leading articles of subsistence, such as wheat, meat, rice, and products of the sugar cane, should be increased. Some delays have arisen in its collection from the lack of adequate transportation, and from the want of harmony between the assessors and collectors. As the supervision of both classes of officers is now reposed in the same department, more unity of action may hereafter be expected. In the amendments made to the laws, however, at the last session, too limited a time has, according to the judgment and experience of the officers charged with its execution, been allowed for collection before the privilege of commutation. That period is limited to five months only, within which all collections must be completed. With the means of transport and storage possessed, this is physically impracticable throughout the whole Confederacy. An extension of the period to at least eight months is therefore recommended.

EXPORTATION.

Under the legislation of the late Congress, efficient regulations have been adopted to make our great staples more available for providing funds and sustaining our credit abroad by exportation. Adequate precautions have likewise been taken to assure, on the export of these leading articles of commerce, when taken out of the Confederacy for private gain, fair returns of useful supplies for the Government and people. The period is yet too brief to allow full realization of the benefits to be expected from this policy, but enough is shown to vindicate its wisdom, and to call for its maintainance. It would be at once a great triumph over our enemies, and not an unprofitable lesson to neutral nations, that the malice of the former, as exhibited in their futile efforts, by a pretended blockade, to cut off the commerce of the Confederacy, that the stolid indifference of the latter to their violation of the law of nations and recent treaty stipulations, should, by the enhancement of prices consequently falling on consumers abroad, and especially their own people, prove the effective means of sustaining our credit and securing adequate supplies to the Confederacy. This is perfectly practicable by a sufficient increase in the number of vessels, and by greater attention to affording facilities for evading the blockade, and lending more directly the aid and continuance of the Government to the provision of the staples at the ports, and to the enlistment of private enterprise and capital in the trade.

The universal appreciation of the value of these great staples suggests the inquiry whether, as they cannot be exported at an approach to their production, they may not be employed within the Confederacy to maintain our internal, as abroad they will our external, credit. This subject belongs perhaps, more appropriately to another department of the Administration, from whose more matured thought and larger experience more reliable counsels may be obtained; but the great interest of this department in utilizing all means of supply and securing acceptable securities for purchasing may excuse the suggestion. It is believed a plan might be devised by which the quantities of these great staples, which could be readily obtained for the Government by the tithe and exaction of the tax on them, as on gold, in kind rather than value, might be so disposed of as to provide a tempting mode of investment to capitalists, whether at home or abroad, and thus assure large available means for meeting the disbursements of the war, without the further issue of a redundant currency.

THE RAILROADS.

Of all the dificulties encountered by the Administrative bureau, perhaps *the greatest has been the deficiency in transportation. With the coasting trade cut off, and the command by the enemy, through their naval superiority, of all our great rivers, reliance for internal trade and communication has been necessarily on the railroads. These were never designed, nor provided with means, for the task now incumbent on them. They have, besides, suffered much from inability to command the supplies of iron, implements and machinery they habitually imported, and from many sacrifices and losses in the war.* The deficiency of skilled labor has also been a great embarrassment, even in requisite repairs. It is impossible they can be maintained in efficiency, or that even the leading lines can be kept up without the direct aid and interposition of the Government. Some of the shorter and least important roads must be sacrificed, and the iron and machinery taken for the maintenance of the leading lines, and for the construction of some essential and less exposed interior links of connection. They will also have to be supplied with sterling funds, or means of exporting our staples to command them, and facilities of purchasing and importing necessary supplies of machinery and the like. The Government will have to assist, by the construction of cars and locomotives, and to give facilities for procuring labor, and especially skilled labor, oftentimes even by details from the army, in which, during the first stagnation of business attendant on the war, a very large proportion of machinists and mechanics entered. It is recommended that, by appropriate legislation, aids, in these various modes, be authorized. In return for such privileges, full command over all the resources and means of transport possessed by the roads, whenever needed for the requirements of the Government, should be established. *It may be, indeed is, believed now to be absolutely essential for the support of leading armies, that on certain lines all the means of transport that can be commanded should be exacted.* The roads should be run under unity of management, without reference to their local limits or separate schedules, and with the rolling stock possessed by all, or which can be drawn from other sources. There should be the full power of commanding all this, and at the same time of requiring the continued service, as far as needed, of all officers and employes of the road, so that there should not be even temporary, which might be fatal, delay or embarrassment in conducting the transportation. There should be also the power at once taking possession of and removing the iron on roads which must be sacrificed, to maintain or construct others more essential, leaving the just compensation and all other questions of possible litigation to be settled by subsequent equitable and satisfactory processes of investigation and decision.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

* * * No long time will elapse before, in all material respects, the Trans-Mississippi Department will be made self-sustaining for war. Meantime, most liberal contracts and all other practicable measures have been adopted to afford them requisite supplies by importation of arms, munitions and Quartermaster's stores. These have been, at least, partially successful, and have met the most pressing wants. *The deficiency most to be deplored is of a full supply of arms, and this has resulted from no want of foresight or exertion on the part of the Government, but from casual miscarriages and unexpected and most unjustifiable seizures of large cargoes by neutral Powers.* The subsequent rendition of them, with acknowledgment of error, at distant points, by no means remedied the mischiefs the injustice had inflicted. Notwithstanding the frustration in this way of well-concerted arrangements for supplies of arms and munitions, others have been rewarded with success, and measures, now in train of execution, it is confidently hoped, will soon remove existing deficiencies. It is not improbable this has been already more speedily and effectively accomplished by the triumph of our arms and the capture of the abundant stores of the enemy. It is certainly mortifying to think that brave men are kept from the field, when their all is staked, by the want of arms, yet if they can be supplied by the spoils of victory, they will find, in their equipment, at once encouragement and an inspiration of generous emulation to gallant achievements. They will know, too, the value of their arms, and how they should be both guarded and used.

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CONCLUSION.

We have now entered on the fourth year of the war; and the end is not yet. Originating in the wrong and perfidy of our enemies, it is continued through their rage and hate. We have asked and seek only peace and separation from them. They profess to enforce a detested union, and wage really a war of conquest and extermination. Prostrating their own Constitution and surrendering their liberties, they are intent only to crush ours. A campaign of momentous events is impending on us. For it our people stand prepared and resolute. Nor have their representatives proved unworthy exponents of their indomitable purpose and self-sacrificing patriotism. The measures of the late Congress, considered as a combined system, are characterized by high resolve and enlarged statesmanship. They concentrate the energies and resources and command the men and property of the Confederacy in larger measure than have ever been done by any Government. *The whole male population capable of arms, from seventeen to fifty, are either marshalled to the field or organized as reserves, ready to be summoned. One-third of the currency of the Confederacy has been annulled*, and taxation of unprecedented amount has been exacted from all values. One-tenth of productions in kind has been claimed without pay, and, besides, the residue and all property has been subjected to seizure and conversion for public use at moderate rates of just compensation. The railroads, the great means of internal trade and communication, are made primarily subservient to the necessities of Government. Even the great writ of personal liberty is suspended in cases requisite to preclude evasion of military service, or to repress uprisings of disaffection or disloyalty. In short, by their representatives, the people, not reluctantly, but eagerly and fearful rather of shortcomings than excess, have, through regular constitutional action, commanded for their country and its cause the labor, property and lives of all. In the consciousness of such devotion and sacrifice to a righteous cause, they may well feel reliant and indomitable, and await with constancy and faith the shock of coming battle. They have, too, much to encourage and every incentive to nerve and animate. *Our enemies exhibit unmistakable indications of despondency, of approaching bankruptcy and internal convulsion.* They will be, during the year, in the throes of intense political struggle, distracted beyond all precedent by the jars and strifes of acrimonious factions, contending for the prize of almost despotic power and madly extravagant expenditure. To a large proportion of our people, and among them the wisest and the best, the vile faction who are the authors and prosecutors of the war are scarce less odious than to ourselves, and with nearly as much reason, since its triumph is the practical subversion of their Constitution and laws, and the precursor of speedy destruction to their, as surely to our, liberties. *If any redemption remains to the people of the United States from the wickedness and madness that have urged them to this war, it can only be by recurrence to the principle of self-government in the people of the States and to the counsels of peace.*

All the indications of the incipient campaign, too, are auspicious and inspiring. Cheering accounts of successes greet us from every quarter of the Confederacy. Since the penning of the first pages of this report, the notes of decisive victory, imperfectly heard from the remote confines of the trans-Mississippi, have been swollen by the acclaim from Paducah and Fort Pillow, and have culminated in the shouts of complete triumph at the brilliant achievements of a young and rising General of North Carolina on his native soil. Many minor successes contribute to justify grateful exultation, but all should fail to excite presumption, and only animate to greater effort and to humbler trust in the blessing of Heaven on our arms.

The greatest incentive yet remains. *Our only outlet to existence and safety is through the portals of victory. We have burned the ships behind us. It will not do to fail.* Subjected to the hate and brutality of our malignant foes, to what depths of penury, misery and baseness should we not be crushed? Our Confederacy would be extinct; our States broken up; our institutions, social and industrial, uprooted and, our people stripped of property, liberty and all rights, now and in coming generations, the thralls of Yankees and their allied hordes of miscreant foreigners, held to the tasks of drudgery and infamy by the insolent ministry of our slaves in arms. No conquered people would have ever writhed under such bitterness and infamy. For this end shall we have such priceless sacrifices of blood and treasure, and done and dared as our army and people have in this war? Shall the hosts of our gallant dead—our "noble army of martyrs"—in vain have attested with their lives the sacredness and truth of their country's cause? Are they to live in memory not enshrined amid the halo of fame for the inspiration and reverence of future generations, but branded for warning and execration, with the lasting stigma of a rebel's name and a traitor's fate? Are the thousands and tens of thousands of the invalided, the scarred and maimed heroes of this war, instead of being followed through life with the homage of honor and gratitude, to drag out a wretched existence, the conspicuous objects of detestation, obloquy and contempt? Shall we and ours, from the honored sire and beloved mother to the maiden in her purity of the prattling innocent, with all our homes and means be the victims or prey of Yankee insolence, cupidity and hate? *We cannot, in sober verity, afford to be conquered.* Such existence offers no boon to tempt nor consolation to reconcile. In contrast, on the other hand, through the vista of no distant time, see the Confederacy of our choice established in power and dignity; our States in the benignant exercise of acknowledged sovereignty; the courage and virtues of our people tested and approved; our institutions, social and industrial, vindicated and freed from malignant intermeddling of fanatic or insidious enemies, confirmed on the basis that so happily reconciles capital with labor, and harmonizes dependence with protection, and the desolated homes and ravaged fields of our favored land restored, and flourishing under the benignant smiles of peace and plenty. Let our people "look on this picture, and then on that," and choose. For it is a matter only of choice and the will to fulfill it. We have the numbers, the resources and the means adequate to our certain redemption and triumph, if only they be commanded, concentrated and wielded with energy and unity by the will of a people unalterably fixed never to succumb, but to prefer release in the grave and refuge with God, to the horrors and infamy of lasting Slavery. We have only to act in this spirit, and, humbly confiding in the favor of Heaven, we may be assured no distant day will witness the confusion and discomfiture of our enemies, and the permanent attainment to us and our posterity, through the achievements of victory, of peace, freedom and independence. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Dried Peaches for the Soldiers.

This is the time for those who are lucky enough to own peach orchards, or to be able to buy peaches, to make a contribution for the benefit of our soldiers in the field, which cannot fail to be of great use and comfort. Dried peaches are wanted in any and all quantities, by the Sanitary Commission for distribution among the soldiers. Those who have quantities of the fruit which they are willing to donate, can, no doubt, readily find willing hands to "store and dry" all the peaches that shall be forthcoming.

The fruit need not be preserved with sugar,—in fact, no money need be expended in its preparation. Let each individual peach be carefully divided, and the "stone," or "pit" taken out. Then the two halves should be laid on clear boards, (the top of a shed, or lean-to, sloping to the South is a capital place,) and permitted to dry thoroughly in the sun, if possible. Or, in wet weather, they may be dried in slightly heated ovens, or by the side of the fire-place, or stove. In whatever manner the drying is accomplished, it should be thoroughly done—the juices should be completely dried, as a very slight degree of moisture engenders mould, and attracts insects.

Too many dried peaches cannot be sent to the army. They are most valuable in the hospitals, and for convalescents, as a curative agent, and are a great treat for well men, when there is a surplus sufficient to allow them a share.

Send on the dried peaches. The children will be active and useful agents in preparing them, and the older folks, whose stronger hands are needed in the harvest-field, need give but little of their time to the task. Now is the time to do a great and good work. The peach crop has seldom been so abundant, the surplus seldom so great. Now, as a work of humanity, charity and patriotism, let this surplus be so prepared and sent as that the soldiers in the field shall have their full fair share.

Send parcels and packages to the nearest branch of the Sanitary Commission, or its central office, No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

Robbed in the Street.—John and Bella Williams were arraigned yesterday before Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged, on the complaint of Mr. Mark Rich, living at No. 103 Orchard-street, with having robbed him of $50. Complainant was passing through Grand-street at an early hour yesterday morning, and when in the vicinity of Mercer-street he was met by Bella, who thrust her hands into his pocket and abstracted the money. He seized hold of her for the purpose of recovering it, when John, the other prisoner, came up and knocked complainant down. While he was prostrated, Bella passed the money to John, and the latter escaped with it. Officer Roberts, of the Eighth Precinct, hearing an alarm, went in pursuit of the thieves, and after a long chase effected their arrest. They were committed, in default of $1,000 bail each, to answer.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

THE FRENCH MARCHING ON MATAMORAS.

CIRCULAR FROM MAXIMILIAN.

The Blockade of Mexican Ports Raised.

In our New-Orleans files we find the following interesting intelligence from Mexico:

FROM VERA CRUZ.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

We have received a numerous file of the Vera Cruz *Revista*, a journal which contains a French side edited by M. Victor Barron. We take from its columns of the 3d, 5th and 7th August some interesting news. The subjoined circular indicates the policy to be pursued by the Emperor Maximilian, which he conceives to be more adapted to secure sincere adhesions to his Government than would be a system of persecutions and compulsory professions of allegiance:

CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of State has addressed to the Prefect of Police, Vera Cruz, the following circular:

Office of Secretary of State and Minister of the Interior, Mexico, July 27, 1864.

Circular No. 53.—It is the object of the most lively desire and the most constant effort of His Majesty the Emperor to efface all traces of the dissensions which have so long desolated the country, and to renew those bonds which should unite the great Mexican family.

The Emperor cannot, then, see with indifference that in speaking of certain individuals odious distinctions are made which are not in accord with his policy and his benevolent sentiments.

It was in this spirit that, in the decree which His Majesty thought proper to issue on the 6th inst., and by which he summoned about him all those who have been or were combatting the Empire, without being stained with any crime, he avoided to employ the word "*indulto*" (pardon.

His Majesty instructs me to advise you that you must not require any declarations from persons who lay down their arms and are willing to return to private life. It is sufficient to know that such persons intend to live peaceably; and no one can be required to give an account of his private sentiments.

His Majesty also instructs you to use the greatest circumspection in official language, eliminating all phrases and epithets used in heretofore in party warfare, and which only serve to keep alive the fire of discord.

Her Majesty, finally, ordains that in this respect the periodical press shall be under a special surveillance, and that proceedings be instituted against delinquents, in order to promote the union and concord which should prevail among the whole Mexican people.

J. M. GONZALES DE LA VEGA.
Assistant-Secretary of State and the Interior.

VARIOUS NEWS.

The order of His Imperial Majesty, says the Vera Cruz *Revista*, the blockade of all the Mexican ports has been raised.

The same paper reports a number of distinguished names which had recently given adhesion to the empire, and speaks of the military honors with which Uraga was received in the capital.

The *Revista* also confirms the previous account of the occupation of Durango. It was evacuated on the 3d of July by the Juarists, and occupied on the 4th by the forces of Gen. L'Herillier.

FROM BRAZOS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 29.

We are indebted to the attention and kindness of Capt. John H. Bowen, of the United States transport steamship *Alabama*, for the following important information:

On the 23d inst. a force of between three and four hundred marines had been landed from the French vessels-of-war lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande, which had taken possession of Bagdad, at the mouth of the river.

Another, a military force, said to number from twelve to fifteen hundred men, is said to have landed about 20 miles farther down the coast to operate against Matamoros.

Matamoros, we would observe, has been so often besieged, sacked and half taken, that there will be no special alarm on hearing of this. As it has no defences outside of itself, no ramparts or other defences, it may be readily taken by a superior force. Which of the two has this will soon be tested. Reports are that the French will have assistance (rom within.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF MEJIA BY GEN. CORTINAS.

From the True Delta, Aug. 28.

From Mr. E. Morgan, who arrived on the schooner *Helena*, from the mouth of the Rio Grande, we learn that Gen. Cortinas met the traitor Ulsta, ten leagues north of Victoria, and after an obstinate battle of five hours duration, routed him with heavy loss.

No particulars were given, but the affair is said to have been one of the most brilliant and decisive victories achieved by the Liberal forces during the war.

On receipt of the intelligence in Matamoras, Lieut.-Col. Cortinas, (Gen. Cortinas' brother,) caused a salute of thirty guns to be fired in honor of the achievment, and flags and banners were streaming from every housetop.

It is rumored that the gallant Cortinas with his victorious army is now making forced marches back on Matamoros to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande. Celerity of movement is a distinguished feature in the operations of Gen. Cortinas, and we may expect to hear some stormy news from the State of Tamaulipas in a few days.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

News From Mobile—Salute in Honor of our Victories.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The United States hospital steamer *Western Metropolis*, sailed for New-York last evening, with five hundred wounded soldiers.

The steamer *John Desney*, sunk while loading at the wharf at Portsmouth yesterday, on account of the mismanagement of the cargo.

Dr. T. H. Boswell, a prominent secessionist of Portsmouth, with his family, was sent beyond the Union lines yesterday, not to return during the war.

Refugees have been for some time coming into Norfolk in large numbers. The authorities have just detected many deserters from the Army of the Potomac among them.

The navy supply steamer Bermuda arrived at Hampton Roads this morning. She sailed from Pensacola Aug. 30. The following is a list of officers as passengers from the West Gulf Squadron: Commander E. Donaldson, U. S. S. Seminole; Lieut. C. F. Blake, wounded, U. S. S. Brooklyn; First Asst. Engineer R. H. Fitch, wounded, U. S. S. Oneida; Act'g Ensigns H. H. Brownell, U. S.S. Hartford; R. D. Bogart, U. S. S. Hartford; Peter Faunce, ram Manhattan; H. E. Tinkham, wounded, U. S. S. Kennebec; Second Assistant Engineers F. Ballen, U. S. S. Port Royal, and E. J. Whitaker, U. S. S. Lackawanna; Master's Mates R. P. Herrick, wounded, U. S. S. Hartford; Geo. Thompson, U. S. S. Potomac; G. Carpenter, U. S. S. Portsmouth; Captain's Clerk, E. T. Doughty, U. S. S. Seminole.

From one of the passengers we gather the following reliable facts: During the siege of Mobile, and up to the surrender of Fort Morgan, Aug. 24, our loss in all was: One ship sunk by a torpedo; one burned through infraction of orders, and three hundred and thirty men killed and wounded, half of whom were killed by drowning, or the fire of the enemy. On the other hand we took from 1,700 to 1,800 prisoners, captured the two best vessels of the enemy, forced them to burn the gunboat *Gaines*, and drove the rest of their fleet behind the obstructions; their forts, with one hundred guns of heavy calibre, with all their material were unconditionally surrendered to us. The rebel gunboat *Morgan* escaped to Mobile, and the gunboat *Powell* was blown up to prevent her falling into our hands. The United States steamer *Oneida* suffered more than any other vessel. Commander J. R. Mulanny lost his left arm. The second day after the surrender of Fort Morgan, a torpedo was accidentally exploded on the beach, killing five and wounding four men of the *Seminole*, killed two of Gen. Granger's men, and took off both arms from one of the *Metacomet's* men. The pilot of the *Hartford* was wounded. Admiral Buchanan was doing well, and would not lose his leg. Commander Murphy, of the *Selma*, was wounded and doing well. Commander J. D. Johnston, of the rebel ram *Tennessee*, was in the hospital at Pensacola. The executive officer of the *Tennessee*, W. L. Bradford, is a prisoner in the United States frigate *Potomac*.

One hundred guns were fired to-day at noon, at Old Point, in honor of the recent successes of Admiral Farragut and Gen. Canby in Mobile Harbor.

A Fearful and Probably Fatal Fall on Broadway.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning, while two painters, named Wm. Hendricks and Wm. Burns, were at work on a ladder scaffold, painting near the roof of the six-story building on the corner of Broadway and Worth-street, one of the ropes of the end of the ladder gave way; and both the men were precipitated to the ground, a distance of over fifty feet. Hendricks struck the sidewalk, and was so badly injured by the fall that there is no hope of his recovery. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by Officer Beatley, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. Fortunately, Burns had sufficient presence of mind to seize hold of a rope in his descent, and for this reason was not so much injured. He was taken to his residence, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. Hendricks lives at the corner of Hudson and Grove streets.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 8, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81.C.	107⅝	100	Atlantic M.S.Co...	185
6,000	do..........	107¾	200	Erie Railway..s10	107
35,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s C.	111⅛	400	do..........	107
15,000	do..........	111⅛	100	do.........s30	107
500	U. S.5s,10-40s..C	97	100	do..........	107¼
1,000	do..........	96¾	300	do.........b30	107⅜
21,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N.		50	Erie R. Pref.......	108⅜
	Oct. & April..	110⅛	600	Hud. River R.....	120
80,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	93⅜	200	do..........	120¼
5,000	Ill. War Loan..	98	300	do.........b30	121
1,000	Mich. 6s. '78....	100	100	do.........s30	120
19,000	Mo. State 6s....	66	200	do..........	120½
2,000	Ill. Co. Bs.,'77..	102	11	Nor. & Wor. R....	105
100,000	Ohio & M. C...	45⅛	200	Reading R.........	131¼
10,000	do.........b30	46	100	do..........	131⅛
1,000	N. Y.Cen. S.Bs.	105	500	do..........	131⅜
3,000	Mich. So.S.F.B.	116⅜	100	do.........s10	131⅝
1,000	P.Ft.W.&C. 1st..	123	200	Mich. Central R..	133
2,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G.	61	100	do.........s30	132¾
1,000	Mariposa 1st M.	94	700	M. S. & N. I.......	80½
3,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	110⅜	50	do.........b30	81
7,000	Amer. Gold.....	240½	100	do..........	80
20	B'k of Commerce..	107	100	do.........s10	80⅛
40	Mechanics' Bank.	112	300	do..........	80¼
100	Canton Co........	34¼	200	do.........s30	80
100	Copake Iron......	5	250	Ill. C.R. Scrip	128¼
300	Cum. Coal Pr.....	60⅜	200	do	128
200	do..........	60⅝	100	do.........s20	128
300	do..........	60⅜	50	do..........	128⅛
200	do.........b15	60¾	400	do.........s30	128
100	do.........b30	61	500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	110⅜
100	do b10	61½	200	Chic. & N. W.....	52
200	Quick. M. Co.....	82⅜	200	C. & N. W. Prf....	83⅜
800	Wyom.V.Coal.....	50	100	do.........b10	83¾
100	Canada Cop.......	4	200	do..........	83⅝
100	Consoldation Coal		100	do.........s10	83⅜
	Co. of Md.....	60	800	Chic. & R.I. R....	108⅛
600	Mariposa M. Co...	43	600	do..........	108¼
200	do..........	42⅞	100	do.........b30	109
400	do..........	42¾	6	Mil. & P. Du C....	60⅛
200	do.........s30	42¾	300	P.Ft.W,& Ch.......	109⅛
300	do.........s15	42¾	300	do..........	109⅝
100	do.........b10	43	16	do..........	109
200	do.........s10	42¾	30	Morris & Essex R.	116
300	N. Y. Cen. R......	128⅛	260	Chi. & Alt. Pr....	92
200	do..........	128	100	Amer. Coal Co....	83
100	do.........s10	127⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000	U. S. 6s. '81. R.	107	50	Hudson R.R...b30	121⅛
500	U. S. 6s.5-20s C.	111	500	do..........	120⅛
18,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C	107⅝	100	do..........	120¾
100,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C.	93⅞	100	do.........b5	120⅝
3,000	Mo. State 6s....	65¼	800	Ill. Central R.Scr.	128
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10		400	do..........	127⅞
	Oct. & Apr....	110	200	Reading R........	131⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. C....	45¾	400	do..........	131¼
10,000	do..........	45⅛	600	do..........	131
100	Canton Co.	34⅛	500	M. S. & N. I.......	80¼
100	P., Ft. W. & C....	109	200	do..........	80⅜
100	Cum. CoalPref....	60⅜	500	do..........	80⅛
200	do.........b10	60¾	500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	110⅝
100	Quick. M. Co......	82	1000	do..........	110⅝
300	do..........	81¾	2000	do..........	111
73	N.Y. Cen. R......	128	200	Chic. & N.W......	52
100	do..........	127⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.Pref	83¼
100	Erie Railway......	107¼	500	Chi. & R. I.	108

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1400	Erie Railway....	107⅛	200	M. S. & N.I.R..s5	80⅛
100	do..........	107⅝	100	do..........	80⅝
700	do.........b5	107¼	100	do.........s3	80⅜
100	do.........c	107⅛	100	do.........s5	80⅜
200	do.........s3	107⅛	100	do.........s3	80⅝
500	do.........b3	107¼	100	do.........b3	81
500	do.........b4	107⅜	100	do.........s3	81
50	Hudson Riv. R....	120⅛	1100	do..........	81⅛
200	do.........s3	120	200	do.........s3	81⅛
100	do.........s10	120⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.....b30	129
100	do.........s3	120⅜	500	Bucks Co. Lead....	⅜
100	do..........	120⅜	400	Cum. Coal.........	60⅜
200	Reading R.........	131⅛	100	do.........s3	60⅝
500	Clev. & Pitts.....	111⅛	500	Mariposa Min...s3	43⅛
100	Chi. & R. I. R....	108⅛	600	do..........	43⅜
700	do..........	108⅜	300	do.........s10	43⅛
20,000	Ohio & M. C.b10	45⅛	100	do.........b3	43⅜
19,000	do..........	45⅛	100	do..........	43⅜
5,000	do.........s3	45⅜	1500	Canada Cop........	4⅜
5,000	do.........b10	45⅜	1500	do.........b10	4⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

550	Erie R.........s10	107⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R........	127⅞
300	do.........b3	107⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	111
200	do.........b5	107⅛	200	do.........b3	111
100	Hud. Riv. R.......	120⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R..b4	108⅛
300	do.........s10	120⅛	400	do.........b3	108⅛
100	N. Y. Central.....	127⅞	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.b10	84
100	M. S. & N. I......	80⅛	400	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C....	109
100	do.........s3	80⅛	500	Cumb. Coal Pr..s3	60⅜
200	do..........	80⅝	400	Mar. Mining Co.s30	43
500	do.........b3	81	100	do.........b10	43⅛
200	do..........	81	100	Quick. Min. Co....	81⅜
100	do.........s3	80⅞			

Thursday, Sept. 8—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury will open at noon, to-morrow, the bids for $31,000,000 U. S. Gold-bearing 6 ℔ cent. Stock of 1881. We believe, from present signs, that the amount bid for will be largely in excess of the sum asked for by the Government, and that $31,000,000 can be awarded by the Secretary, at a liberal premium, without discredit to the Government, or prejudice to its future negotiations for Money upon its Gold-bearing Stocks. The result will be known by 3 or 4 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

The Government Stocks were again firm to-day. The 1881 Bonds sold at 107⅝, including the accrued Gold interest since the 1st of July. The 5-20s were 111⅛@111¼ ℔ cent., and the Treasury Certificates 93⅞ ℔ cent. At the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation lost most of the improvement of yesterday, and the *Bear* sellers in the market were again in the ascendant. A fair amount of business was done at both sessions of the Board.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways were steady. Gold a fraction below 236 ℔ cent., and dull.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861.......	107⅜	107⅝	Mich. Central...	134	132¼
U. S. 5-20's.........	111⅛	111⅛	Mich. Southern..	80⅞	81
N. Y. Central.......	128⅛	127⅞	Illinois Cen.....	128⅜	127⅞
Erie................	107⅛	107⅛	Pittsburgh.......	111⅛	111
Erie Preferred......	108⅜	108	Fort Wayne......	109⅛	109
Hudson.............	120⅜	120¼	Rock Island.....	108⅜	108⅛
Canton..............	34⅛	34⅛	Reading.........	131⅛	131⅛
Treas. Cer., new....	94	93⅞	Quicksilver.....	82⅜	81⅜
Toledo..............	125	124⅞	Cum'land Coal..	60⅜	60⅜
Northwest..........	52	51⅜	Mariposa........	43⅜	43⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs...	45⅜	45⅛	N. West Pref....	84	83⅜

There is a decline, to-day, of 4 ℔ cent. in the price of Gold and the rates of Exchange on London payable in Currency. There is no particular cause assigned in the Street for this sudden falling off in the Gold Room, unless we accept the prevailing conclusion that the great victory of Sherman in Georgia, which was made absolutely certain on Monday morning, ought *then* to have produced the fall which is now, after the bold speculative efforts of three or four days to keep up the rates, practically acknowledged.

The telegraphic rumor in one or more of the morning papers to-day, that the Loan of 1881 of $31,000,000 is to be immediately succeeded by a temporary Loan from the Banks of $50,000,000, we have reason to suspect is a mere Stock Jobbing *trick*, the purpose being either to damage the Stock Market generally or the bidding for the 1881 Loan especially. We allude to the matter for contradiction, because the rumor, strangely enough, appears to be accepted by an afternoon paper as a veritable fact.

The bidding for the new Loan of 1881, to be awarded to-morrow (Friday) at the Treasury Department at Washington, will be kept open at the First National Bank, No. 4 Wall-street, *until 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Friday*, (to-morrow,) at which hour the latest offers will be transmitted by telegraph to the representative of the Bank at Washington, Mr. John Thompson. We learn that Mr. T. will also represent the Second National Bank of Boston, through which about $5,000,000 will be bid for.

We understand that Mr. George H. Bend, junior member of the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-street, goes to Washington to-night, to represent the bidding for the new Loan, made by mail, and (to be made by telegraph in the morning,) through this house.

We also learn that a number of the old Associated Banks of the City have made bids for the new Loan, some of which may be at rates too low to be successful, but all of which, it is presumed, will evince a disposition to respond to the advertisement of the Secretary at something over the par value of the Stock.

Mr. Simeon Draper, we hear, entered upon the duties of the Collectorship of the port of New-York to-day, and Mr. Barney retires, after a service of three and a half years, by the resignation of his commission to the President of the United States. As a change was to be made, the appointment of Mr. Draper affords much satisfaction to our Importing Merchants, with whom the Collector is constantly brought into communication. It is even acceptable to our opposition neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce*, but whether because of his petty hostility to Mr. Barney, or of his personal liking to Mr. Draper, a few months experience of the new Collector will probably show.

Among the rumors on the Street to-day was one to the import that Gen. McClellan had, from self-respect, declined the Chicago nomination to the Presidency. The story, however, was not believed, except by a few personal friends of the nominee, who hoped that he might possibly refuse to place himself on so degrading a Peace Platform. Later in the day the report was that he had accepted the nomination, with a qualification as to the platform. The whole question, however, has ceased to have financial significance.

The August traffic on the Chicago and Northwest Road was:

August, 1864	$495,694
August, 1863	299,607
Increase	$196,087

The August traffic on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road was:

August, 1863	$264,687
August, 1864	182,084
Increase	$82,603

The Morris and Essex Railway Company of New-Jersey, advertise on another page one million of dollars of their first mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 ℔ cent. interest, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the extension of this line to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, Pennsylvania, where it will connect with the Allentown and Pennsylvania Central route to the West.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	84
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	115	Chi.& N. W. S. F.	110
N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	100
Erie 4ths, '80	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	125	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	101
Hudson R. Bonds	101½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	89
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	125	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Mich. C. new. 1sts	134	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	123
Mich. S. 2ds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	95
N. Ind. Goshen L.	100	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Pacific R. guar.	55	Atlantic & G. W.	104¾

We have been requested to call attention to an advertisement, which appears elsewhere in this paper, relative to the Bonds of Montgomery County, Illinois.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: receipts, $5,787,386 79, including for customs, $200,000; payments, $1,751,453 91; balance, $19,909,300 30.

The bids received by the Ninth National Bank to the 6 ℔ cent. Loan of 1881 amount to $1,115,750.

Sales of Real Estate—Sept. 7,

By Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co.,

House and lot No. 23 North Moore-st.	$8,250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. Thompson will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

James Curphey, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,

AND

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 8—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 6,485 bbls. Flour, 16 bbls. and 28 bags Corn Meal, 40,060 bushels Wheat, 59,943 bushels Corn, 59,445 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Malt, 486 pkgs. Provisions, and 239 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is inactive and somewhat nominal; Java, 56c.@58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ ℔. Stock 173,868 bags.

COTTON—Is in less demand, at less buoyant prices; Middlings $1 85@$1 87 ℔ ℔., closing very irregularly. Sales and resales since our last, 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active today, at a partial reduction of 10c. ℔ bbl., chiefly on the low grades. Sales since our last, amount to 13,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 40@$10; poor to choice Extra State, at $10 10@$10 65, chiefly at $10 15@$10 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@10 00
Extra State	10 10	@10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10	@12 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	11 00	@11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 45	@12 75
Extra Genesee	10 70	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00	@16 00

Southern Flour is heavy to-day; sales since our last 1,270 bbls., at $11 10@$12 25, for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phenix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 650 bbls. extra, at $10 20@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl.; sales 65 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, closing at $8 for Jersey and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, and prices have been depressed, especially for Spring. Sales since our last, 53,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 42@$2 46, the latter an extreme price; Red Western at $2 34@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 32@$2 33; Milwaukee Club at $2 21@$2 33; Chicago Spring at $2 19@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and firmer. Sales since our last, 63,000 bushels, at $1 62@$1 63, chiefly at $1 63 for high Mixed Western, ℔ bush. Rye continues dull at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 92c.@93c.; Western at 93½c.@93¾c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in request at $1 25@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 50 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

NAVAL STORES—Are less active to-day, including Resin at $34@$50 ℔ 280 ℔s. Tar at $16@$17 ℔ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 15@$3 35 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less demand at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 62@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 50½c.@51½c.; Refined Petroleum at 87½c.@90c., free, and 83c½.@84½c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and rather cheaper. Sales since our last, 9,600 bbls. at $42 75@$43, closing at $42 87½ for New Mess, cash; $43 for do. regular way; $44@$44 25 for for all this month, and $45 for all October, buyer's option, first ten days in October; $40@$40 50 for Old Mess; $41@$42 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess; $39@$39 50 for Prime. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 20c.@25c. for bagged do.; 15½c.@17½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales 360 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is doing better; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 23½c.@24½c., the latter an extreme, ℔ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales of 270 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 48c.@54c. for poor to prime, and 54c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 19c@27c. ℔ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. Starin & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the Weekly Times, notice thus: "The receipts of Butter since our last report have been a fair average for the season, but the great bulk has been Western marks, our State dairymen generally holding back their stock for prices far in advance of this market. The Fall feed is now superior in quality and quantity to that of any season in years, and the make of butter is large in proportion. The reports from the Liverpool and London markets continue very favorable for a heavy demand for American Butter, and if the present rates of Gold and Exchange are sustained, there is no doubt of a season of high prices. The California market has advanced, and the demand is again fairly active. The market closes with great firmness and activity, and all invoices of merchantable Butter are cleared at our quotations. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—℔ ℔.	50	@55
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—℔ ℔.	50	@55
State—firkins—Yellow	52	@55
State—half-firkin tubs—℔ ℔.	50	@54
State—Welch tubs—℔ ℔.	48	@52
Western firkins—Yellow—℔ ℔.	45	@50
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins	50	@52
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half-tubs	—	@—
State firkins—Light colored	48	@50
Western firkins—Light colored	43	@45
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors.	40	@42
Canada firkins—Extra	50	@52
Canada firkins—Ordinary	43	@45

The market for Cheese is without material alteration since our last report. Receipts continue liberal, and stock is accumulating. The advices from Europe are of a highly favorable character, and fine to good stock is in demand at full prices; but owing to the high prices required by receivers, shippers cannot fill their orders even at the present extreme rate of gold and exchange. The trade is extremely limited at our quotations, which represent the views of holders:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	27	@27½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good.	24	@26
State Dairies—extra quality	23	@26
State Dairies—fair to good	18	@32
Western Reserve—good to prime	16	@20
English Dairy—Eastern	19	@21
English Dairy—Western	18	@20
Pine-Apple	18	@21
Orange County—flat skimmed	16	@17

SUGARS—Are in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last, 340 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 21c.@22c., ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are salable at 23½c.@29c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 86,000 ℔s. at 19c.@19½c., ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $1 79@$1 80, chiefly at $1 80 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,000 bushels Corn at 4¾d. in bulk; 100 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms; 150 cases do. at 6s.; also, by steamer, 1,500 pkgs. Butter at 35s.@40s. For London, 700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 30 tons Mahogany at 20s.; 25 tons Walnut at 22s. 6d. For Cette, a Prussian brig, with extra heavy Pipe Staves at $60. For Oporto, a foreign brig, with Flour, &c., on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864. }
2 o'clock, P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16, City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Gross, Schaefer, McGrath—4.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll call, the board was declared adjourned until Monday, twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Edinburgh	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Lousiania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Sept. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
FROM EUROPE.			
Pennsylvania	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain, by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 10 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *North American*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES.
Full assortment of Government and City pattern, in store and for sale by
WM. H. WALLACE,
Corner Albany and Washington-sts.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO EFfect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines, Fish and Provisions from THOMAS R. AGNEW, wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st., and retail corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. One price cash house.

WANTED—ANY ONE SENDING $1, I WILL send him a nice single case-watch, warranted. Agents that send me $10, are entitled to one free. Inclose one stamp, to pay postage. ABRAHAM PERRY, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-BUILT and well-conditioned house, situated in a good neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs., 20th to 42d sts. Price about $8,000. Address Box No. 4,141 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH VEgetable garden, on the Sound, within 10 miles of the City, from Oct. 1, for 1 or 2 years; must contain not less than 8 rooms. Address W. S., Station D, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping for a small family, partially furnished or unfurnished. Address M. A. F., Station G.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE from the owner direct, a medium-sized first-class house, between 14th and 37th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address C. N., Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

WANTED A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE between 34th and 40th sts. and 3d and 6th avs., for six months or one year; will pay $250 or $300 per month. Address G. P. O., Box No. 4,813.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A private family, for six months from Nov. 1. Moderate size, desirably located. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BETWEEN 2d and 7th avs., below 34th-st. Address, with full particulars and price, J. M. M., Station D, Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper in a respectable family; fully competent, and can furnish the most satisfactory reference. Being an excellent seamstress, would be willing to take charge of the family wardrobe, cut and make children's clothing, &c. Inquire for HOUSEKEEPER, at No. 48 Beach-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON HAVING many years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Unexceptionable City references. Will be disengaged after the 16th of present monty. Apply or address for one week, to present employer, WM. F. CARY, Jr., No. 90 Pine-st.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE CE plasser dans une bonne famille sachant faire toute eepesses de fin linge tuautage et sachant faire la cuisine Françaises l'une ont l'autre bui est égale.eile peu fournir de bonne recommendations. Addresser au beurau de ce journal, M. V. A., Box No. 142.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid, an opportunity to go to California; reference to the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 736 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 9th-st., top floor, Room No. 15.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing or to mind a baby; five years' City reference from their last place; will go separate if required. Apply at 105 East 26th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid; is a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; does up fine laces. None but first-class ladies need apply. Can be seen at No. 311 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 West 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good cook; has no objection to do part of the washing and ironing in a respectable family; has good City reference. Call till engaged at No. 217 East 23d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as general houseworker in a small family, or to do plain sewing, or mind a baby. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, for two days; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and mangling; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a French girl, who has lived with her for three years, and whom she can highly recommend as bonne or femme de chambre with a family going to Europe this Fall or next Spring. Address B. L., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has the best of City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG REspectable girl as nurse or chambermaid; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day, to do fine washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; has good character. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

ANY LADY GOING TO NASSAU, N. P., wishing to secure the services of a capable and trustworthy colored servant as nurse or attendant, can do so by addressing Mrs. C., Box No. 125, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUAtion as child's nurse; is willing to take care of the child from its birth; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, WILLING GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and nurse; will wash and iron for a lady that boards; or as general servant; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; a good baker; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 123 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant young woman, with good City references. Apply at No. 222 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family to do general housework. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN HAVING LIVED NINE years in the West, an agency either traveling, local or corresponding, in a Mutual Insurance Company; references exchanged for one week, stating locality and terms. Address AGENT, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character and steady habits desires a situation in City or country as coachman or groom; is a good hand over horses, a steady driver, willing to be generally useful, on a gentleman's place. Wages moderate. Apply to MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (one child,) thoroughly versed in all branches of his profession; the best of references given from former employers. Call, or address, J. B., Fleming & Davidson's Seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUation as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; good reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and is a careful driver; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 4 Jane-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 327 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom. Good City and country reference. Address M. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, English, as useful man, to drive, take care of horses, garden, &c.; City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND A GARDENER WANTED,

English or Scotch, on a gentleman's place near the City; the best recommendations in each case indispensable as regards character and skill. Apply this morning, the coachman at 10 o'clock, and gardener at 10½, at the engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—ON FIRST OF OCTOBER—A GOOD man to take care of a small place; must understand the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; also the care and management of horses, and be willing to make himself generally useful. A good and permanent situation, with good wages, to a good man. Best references required. Address Box No. 99 Post-Office, for three days, with name and reference.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A garden and small farm, with only one assistant; he must be responsible and take charge of the property during owner's absence in Winter; best references required. Address GREEN LAWN, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman of good address, who has an extensive acquaintance in the City, and has energy and perseverance. With such a one a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR STATEN ISLAND, A THOROUGH coachman. None need apply who have not the best City references, including one from last place. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Cliff-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class white or colored cook for a private family. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 21 University-place, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, AND INTELLIgent lad, about fifteen years of age, in an office. Address, in handwriting of applicant, COMMERCIAL, Box No. 4,055, Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A NOTION AND hosiery house; one who has a good near-by cash trade. Apply to JONES, Box No. 3,188 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, with City reference. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 105 5th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family. Apply at No. 12 West 23d-st., at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of ANDERSON & McLAREN, machinists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES ANDERSON withdrawing. The accounts of the late firm will be settled by JOHN McLAREN, who will continue the business at the present stand, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Horatio-st.
JAMES ANDERSON
JOHN McLAREN.
New-York, Sept. 6, 1864.

CANNEL COAL—INCE HALL HAND-PICKED Cannel, for sale by W. L. NORTHAM, 313 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
WELLS ON OIL CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, New-York.
JAMES N. LAWTON, New-York.
SIDNEY CORNELL, New-York.
JOHN H. COLEMAN, Oil City, Penn.
C. McKINLEY, Oil City, Penn.
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City, Penn.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
President, MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Secretary, H. B. HENSON.
Treasurer, WALTER E. LAWTON.
Superintendents, McKINLEY BROTHERS.
OFFICE, NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, }
President's Office, corner of 4th-av. }
and 26th-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1864. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be obtained on application at this office.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.
CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
New-York, Sept. 5, 1864.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, No. 1.—The Trustees of the McKINLEY OIL COMPANY, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to Shareholders of Record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS,
Western Union Telegraph, }
United States Telegraph, }
American Telegraph, } For sale by
Adams' Express Company Stock. }
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. Dobler, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1883.
BOSTON CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1872.
Principal and interest payable in gold.
For sale by
E. & ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, Aug. 16, 1864. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.
The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.
HIRAM ROUNTREE, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay the coupons due Oct. 1, 1858, of the First Mortgage Bonds, on and after Sept. 10, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.—Dated Sept. 8, 1864.

United States Trust Company of New-York, }
Sept. 1, 1864. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 5.
New-York, Sept. 7, 1864.
A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of August has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Sept. 16, 1864, to Shareholders of Record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, }
New-York, 25th August, 1864. }
A DIVIDEND OF PROFITS FOR THE current six months of four per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books closed on and after 27th inst., to that date.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

Hudson River Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, }
No. 68 Warren-st.—New-York, Sept. 6, 1864. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE Per Cent. free of Government tax, will be paid at this office on the 15th inst. The stock transfer books will be closed on the 9th until the 16th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

Office of the New-York Maple Shade }
Oil Company, New-York, Sept. 6, 1864. }
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the month of August, payable at this office, No. 67 Wall-st., on the 20th inst. By order,
ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE "STOUT COAL COMPANY," have declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the company, Room No. 44 Trinity Building. Transfer books will close on 10th instant.
THOMAS H. STOUT, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

15 NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—ON CUTting's Hill, East 41st-st.; as high ground as Murray Hill, overlooking the East River as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 16x100 feet; brick and brown stone, high stoops, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Price $6,000. Terms easy. Opposite side, a row of brown-stone houses, 20x100 feet. Price $8,000. C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises. J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., 1 to 2.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT AT WOODside, L. I., 3 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry, containing about 3½ acres of land, with a good three-story and cellar frame house, filled in with brick, with extension size of main building 40x36, extension 16x20, all necessary out-buildings, plenty of fruit, &c. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

SPLENDID MANSION FOR SALE—PRICE $12,500—With every modern improvement, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; also, for sale adjoining, a splendid building lot containing three-quarters of an acre—price $5,000—commanding view of harbor and City of New-York. Apply at No. 34 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, ¾ HOUR'S ride via New-Haven Railroad, a first-class house, containing 12 rooms; has furnace, range, gas and water; good cellars, garret and outhouses; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery and evergreens. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW HOUSES, HIGH STOOP and all modern conveniences, in a superior locality, up town. Price $12,000 each. Terms easy. Also, others, from $15,000 to $30,000. Apply to DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY residence in Westchester County, 9 miles from Harlem, very accessible by railroad; stone mansion with modern improvements; barns, stables, grapery, ice-house, fish ponds; 25 acres excellent land. Apply to
R. O. GLOVER, No. 50 Wall-st., N. Y.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. —210 lots in Brooklyn, with railroad and water frontage, will be sold at a great bargain. Also, 4 lots near Bedford-av. Apply at No. 28 Dey-st., second story.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME cottage house, in the Village of Mott Haven, containing eight rooms, ten minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge. Apply to HENRY F. L. BUNTING, No. 303 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE family only, a beautifully furnished first-class four-story high stoop brown-stone house, near 5th-av., Murray Hill. Also, first-class and elegantly furnished four-story high stoop brown-stone house, near 5th-av. Hotel.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, to a private family only, or for sale; house four stories, full size, in good order, and well furnished. Rent from now to May 1, $2,700. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

A FACTORY AND WATER-POWER TO LET.—Five buildings, twenty cottages, store, &c., twenty miles from the City, near two depots, main building, three stories, 110 by 40 feet. Apply at No. 28 Dey-st., second story.

STABLE TO LET—TILL MAY 1, 1865.—TWO stalls, with room for carriage, in a first-class private stable; location 21st-st., near 3d-av.; rent $500 per annum. For particulars, apply at No. 73 Water-st., corner Old-slip.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BEAUTIfully situated in Audubon Park, on the Hudson, 30 minutes from the City. Apply at office of A. G. JEROME, No. 39 West 20th-st.

TO BE RENTED TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—A four-story brown-stone front house, in prime order, on 43d-st., near 5th-av., to May, 1865. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 63 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND GOOD will of a first-class ladies' school, well established, having been in successful operation four years, in a neighborhood of the highest respectability, near New-York-av., Bedford, within two minutes' walk of the Fulton and Atlantic-av. cars. Apply at No. 16 Fulton-av., or No. 98 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS and fixtures of store No. 115 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply at store, or No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

TO PRINTERS AND PACKERS.—TWO HYdraulic presses, several mahogany top tables, a Wilder's patent safe, and all the fixtures of a dry goods refinishing establishment, for sale at No. 38 Cliff-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN — EVERYBODY'S FRIEND — THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MIRIAM'S CRIME.

HELLER'S—No. 585 Broadway—MAGIC.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Two copies 1 year...	5 00	Ten copies 1 year..	22 50

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Three copies 1 year.	5 00	Ten copies 1 year....	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year.............................25 00

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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the Army of the Potomac there comes a rumor of the return of a part of EARLY'S force, and that another attack was premeditated upon our position on the Weldon Railroad. As all of EARLY'S force, two days ago, was still in the Valley, and as his troops don't travel on wings, there can be but little truth in the report. The Copperhead organs here, yesterday afternoon, bulletined the reported recapture of Atlanta by HOOD, the only foundation for which was a dog-tail-tin-kettle sell, perpetrated by the rebel pickets in front of Petersburgh.

Reports reached Memphis last Sunday that the gunboats *Hastings* and *Naumkeag* had been captured by the rebels below Clarendon, on the White River, and that Capt. RODGERS, of the latter, was killed. It is also reported that another gunboat, name not given, was sunk by the rebels on the Charles River, and that Duvall's Bluff is threatened by a large rebel force.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived yesterday with New-Orleans dates to Sept. 1. There was nothing of especial interest transpiring in New-Orleans. The weather was very hot, but the health of the city was good. Advices had been received in that city, announcing a considerable rebel force, under Gen. POLIGNAC, is reported to have crossed the Mississippi River from Arkansas to Rodney, Miss., on the 22d ult. By the arrival of the *Ariel*, we learn that vigorous efforts were being made at Mobile to remove the obstructions in the channel over Dog River Bar, and the rebel steamer *Nashville*, which had been sunk there had been partially blown up. The New-Orleans papers express the greatest faith in the accomplishment of more successes at Mobile.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune* reports, on the statement of a gentleman who had just arrived in that place from Arkansas, that a rebel force, variously estimated at from ten to thirty thousand, was threatening Fort Smith. The rebels were encamped on the south side of the place. Our garrison there is three or four thousand men. Fort Smith is on the south side of the Arkansas River, near the western border of the State.

Gen. A. J. SMITH and staff reached Cairo, Ill., on the 7th inst., on their way East.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special dispatch from New-London in the *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday gives some particulars of the great scare which has prevailed for a day or two on the Sound. On Monday last the various steamboat offices of the lines from Boston to New-York were profoundly excited. It was announced that a plot had been discovered for the destruction of the steamers running on the Sound. Three emissaries, it was stated, were recently sent North to ascertain the best point and time at which to strike these boats; and after fixing upon that hour of the night (about 10 P. M.) when the steamers going to Stonington, to Norwich, and to Newport are commonly in sight of each other off the Connecticut shore, they were about to make off with their report to the pirate steamer *Electric Spark*, which, armed and equipped for the business, is hovering about our coast, when one of their number, struck with remorse, or with the hope of reward, appeared at the Custom-house and revealed the nefarious design. All was bustle and alarm. The gunboat lying at New-London got up steam on Monday night, and ran out into the Sound, with orders to warn all boats against paying attention to any signals whatever. Monday being a stormy night, the boats were all detained on the Sound, and great fear consequently fell upon all concerned. Four revenue steamers have been ordered to look after the *Electric Spark*, and it is hoped that the danger is over. It is asserted that the *Tallahassee* ran into Newport harbor about three weeks ago, looked at things in general, quietly steamed around the *Guerriere*, then lying there, and steamed out again unchallenged. As the *Electric Spark* is the prize and consort of the *Tallahassee*, it may be that the present scare grew out of this circumstance.

In reference to the question which has been raised as to the legality of the draft under the last call, as the law, in the Statutes as published by LITTLE & BROWN, says that *sixty* days shall elapse after the call is made before a draft shall be ordered, the *National Intelligencer* says: "On examining the official publication of the law in question, as it originally appeared in the *Intelligencer*, we find it printed 'fifty days,' and upon inquiry at the 'Rolls Office' in the State Department we learn that this is in conformity to the enrolled bill. In the bill first reported to Congress, and printed for its use, the words used were 'sixty days,' but the bill was most probably amended before its final passage."

Yesterday the eighth annual celebration of the Caledonian Club took place at Jones' Woods. It is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand people were present. The games and exercises were conducted with great spirit, and the best of feeling prevailed. In the evening the club assembled at the Mercer House, where the prizes were distributed, and an excellent lunch enjoyed; after which the members of the club separated and retired to their homes, pleased and satisfied with the success of their anniversary.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, the new Collector, yesterday took the oath of office, and was duly installed.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge RUSSELL, ABRAM COOK was arraigned, and plead guilty to a charge of grand larceny. MARIA FITZPATRICK, a dishonest servant, employed at the Libby House, was charged with stealing a silk dress and other articles of wearing apparel. She plead guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

A mass meeting was held last evening at Union-square by the Democracy, to ratify the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN. It was not a formidable demonstration, nor was it an enthusiastic one. There were six stands, an abundance of flags, lanterns and fireworks. The principal speakers were Gov. SEYMOUR and Gov. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky.

Lloyd's List, of Liverpool, Aug. 25, reports that the steamer *Georgia* was ordered to Boston by Com. CRAVEN, of the *Niagara*, instead of to this port, as has been stated.

The following States will hold their annual elections before the great contest for the Presidency takes place: Maine, Sept. 12; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, Oct. 11.

MARTIN'S Battery, of Massachusetts, which has become celebrated for its services, passed through here yesterday en route for Boston. The time of the men has expired.

The Dramatic Committee of the Metropolitan Fair acknowledge the receipt of $14,037 57 from the different evenings granted them of public and private performances.

The fall in Gold depressed produce and merchandise yesterday. Speculative holders were quite nervous, in view of the stringent money market and the anticipated defeat and dispersion of the sole remaining "grand army" of rebels in Virginia, which would not only "finish" the rebellion, but the sympathetic inflation of prices of the necessaries of life. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries, &c., closed quite heavily. Freights were quoted rather firmer, but engagements were light.

The price of Gold fell off 4 ℔ cent. yesterday. The Railways closed steady and the Government Stocks firm. Money 7 ℔ cent.

The Fierceness of the Rebellion as a Foretaste of the Confederacy.

"The skillful and pertinacious resistance which the slaveholders have made only proves how formidable a power of evil they will be if allowed to establish themselves as a nation." So observes that profound political philosopher, J. STUART MILL, in a private letter to a friend in this city. It is a pregnant truth. There are not a few men who make the fierceness and stubborness with which this war is kept up by the rebels reasons for abandoning it; when in truth they are the very strongest of all reasons for our maintaining it to the very last limit of our endurance.

If secession were simply the subtraction of certain territory from our national area, it would be comparatively a slight evil. We should have territory enough left for the development of the mightiest of nations. Again, if secession involved only the juxtaposition of a comparatively weak Republic, at the south of us, it would be a correspondingly small evil. A weak nation right under the shadow of a strong one is always really subordinate, notwithstanding its so-called sovereignty. The policy of the United States would still be the controlling policy of the continent. It is precisely because the "Confederate States," if possessed of independence, will not be feeble, but will be a gigantic Power of tremendous strength and imperious will, that we are called upon to do our very utmost to resist that independence.

The rebels have exhibited a most wonderful energy and skill in carrying on their struggle. No people on the face of the earth ever made so hard a fight with such limited means. It is difficult to say which has been the most extraordinay—their organizing or their fighting capacity. Either, three years ago, would have been deemed incredible. Ninety able-bodied men out of every hundred within their limits, they have placed in their armies, when the highest attainable proportion in all previous wars has been held to be twenty out of every hundred. These armies have been armed, eqipped, clothed, and fed in a most serviceable way from what seemed the most meagre resources. In their actual warfare for three years they have displayed a combination of dash and endurance never before equalled in military history. All candid men, whatever their hatred of the rebellion, and whatever their admiration of our own heroic soldiers, are free to admit that the final triumph of our national armies will be due only to superiority in numbers.

The prolongation of the war having thus fully brought out these prodigious military capacities of the Southern people, has fully established the necessity of a course of action which shall prevent their exercise against us hereafter. It has demonstrated that, at all costs, we must now so act that this people shall be in amity with us hereafter, and not in hostility; or at all events, that their power to gratify hostility shall be reduced to the lowest degree possible. We of the North are a people devoted to industry. We want to give our undivided energies to the development of all our matchless resources. We have neither time nor disposition to make fighting a business; and all our conditions of life are unfavorable to our becoming a military nation. A Slaveholding Confederacy would be very differently situated in this respect. Its labor would be done by a servile black class. The body of its white people would be poor, unenterprising and ignorant, just fit to be ruled by the slaveholding aristocracy, and to fill up great armies with which to fight its battles. And this aristocracy would surely have battles to fight. Its interests would be in constant collision with those of the free North, and its proud, imperious, unyielding temper would make the most of every cause for quarrel. There would be no earthly probability of our long remaining at peace with it, except by a constant submission, on our part, of a most degrading character. And yet if we went to war, we should only have the same devilish skill and pertinacity, and fierceness, and cruelty to contend with that we have been encountering for the last three years, only all the more expanded and hardened. The contiguity of such a people, controlled by such influences, would be an unsupportable curse.

Under the penalty of a servile submission for all future time, or of constantly recurring wars of the most frightful character, we are shut up to the necessity of fighting this present war through, to the crushing out of the last atom of Confederate independence. This once done, we shall be forever secure thereafter. So long as the South remains a part of the nation it can never be a formidable military power against the nation. It still retaining Slavery, it would continue unfriendly, we admit. That institution has a nature that cannot possibly be reconciled with the spirit of our free Government. But its hostility in the Union, where it would have no power to organize its own armies, would be comparatively harmless as a material force. But with restoration to the Union, Slavery cannot live. Free labor will soon, at the latest, prevail at the South, and as it establishes itself, all the old sectional hate will disappear. All the interests of the North and the South will become substantially assimilated. All the variance that will exist will be the healthful emulation which has prevailed between the East and the West. Instead of the direful lot which the independence of the Confederacy must entail upon our remaining Union, a career of peace and of grandeur will open before our undivided Republic beyond what has ever before been conceived.

Views of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

The following important extract of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has been kindly furnished us for publication, from Washington. It is dated

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B. Washburne:

DEAR SIR: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North.

The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons or intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Beside what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, *the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North.* This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance.

I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution. They hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to "turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained; and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South; they would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaped to the North.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

Report of the Rebel Secretary of War.

A report of the rebel Secretary of War, some four months old, has been sent North for circulation as a campaign document in the interest of the Peace Democracy. We publish the chief portion of it in other columns, that our readers may gain some notion of its contents. The general reader would find much more to interest him in the report if the retrospect which it takes covered the Summer campaigns. But for the partisans of DAVIS, among ourselves, it will serve a much better purpose than if it had come down to a later date, and taken a survey of the rebel disasters in Georgia and Mobile Bay, the rebel disasters in Virginia, and the shutting up of the grand rebel army, under LEE, within a space of a few square miles around the Confederate capital. Viewing the matter in this light, one of the McClellan organs here introduces its readers to the report with the remark that "it is an able document, clear and well written, and presents the Southern face of the war in a light so favorable as to attract, without doubt, *the attention of other nations.*"

Among the matters thus favorably presented to "other nations" by the rebel Secretary is an official history of the KILPATRICK & DAHLGREN expeditions against Richmond, which is a compendium of nearly all the lies published in the Richmond press relating to the alleged atrocities committed upon non-combatants by these officers. The story of the papers found on the gallant DAHLGREN'S body, purporting to have been the official instructions directing him to ravage and put to the sword the women and children in Richmond—being served up anew to illustrate and grace the narrative. "Other nations" are at the same time assured that, although any retaliation would have been justified in return for these Federal outrages, "it has been thought to comport more with the dignity of *an enlightened Government* not to mete out retaliation to the subordinate instruments of *an infamous Government*, but to consign them for retribution to the reprobation of outraged Christendom, and the lasting stigma of recording history!"

A large part of the Report is taken up with the measures which were under consideration for the organization of the rebel army. On this point we find that DAVIS' Secretary, after pointing out the various causes which have operated prejudicially on the efficiency of the military forces of the South, makes the admission that "*owing to the decadence of the volunteering spirit*, a large proportion of those liable to enrollment prefer claims of exemption." These claims, owing to their numbers, have to be treated summarily, compelling the department, as the Secretary says, "to sacrifice expedition to justice." This, it must be admitted, is rather a sorry picture of a free people struggling for their independence in the last Southern ditch. Nor does the patriotic impulses of the wealthier classes come up to the full expectations of their benignant rulers. Mr. Secretary SEDDON complains that the farmers won't sell their grain for Confederate currency, and he advises that their grain be taken from them at a Government valuation. Nay, further, he charges that railway boards of directors do not freely give up their lines of transportation in all cases. And as the Government must have transportation, he recommends that the iron of old lines be taken up and rolled into new rails for such roads as the military authorities *must* have, and that the whole railway business be taken out of private hands altogether.

On this point of transportation the rebel Secretary's admissions are suggestive, and furnish a practical commentary, by anticipation, on GRANT'S seizure of the Weldon road. We can see by the light of Mr. SEDDON'S statement to what a pinch, even four months ago, the military authorities at Richmond were reduced to keep their lines even in half running order, and yet how indispensable their maintenance in some shape had become to the existence of the Confederacy.

Confederate Finances.

When Mr. MEMMINGER and his chief hit upon the grand scheme, last winter, for the restoration of the credit of the Confederacy, by the forcible conversion of the Treasury notes then in circulation into Government bonds bearing interest, we took the liberty of respectfully pointing out that this was repudiation, pure and simple; that it totally destroyed the confidence of the Southern people in Confederate money; that the depreciation of the paper would become worse than ever; and that though the new issue might not amount to $100,000,000 while the old one reached $700,000,000, the new one would reach a lower point of worthlessness than had ever been attained by the old one. The matter was very simple. The Confederate Treasury had issued enormous quantities of paper, which was in use as the circulating medium, and which kept diminishing in value every day. So the Richmond sages rushed to the conclusion that it was losing its purchasing power solely because there was too much of it; that the confidence, or want of confidence of the people in its ultimate redemption, had nothing to do with its purchasing power, and that all that was needed to make it worth coin was to cut down the quantity.

What followed was a piece of legislation worthy of Dahomey. Holders of currency were ordered to convert all notes of certain denomination into Government bonds by a certain day, on pain of a gradual loss of their whole nominal value, beginning with 33 per cent., and ending with 100. This, of course, was simple confiscation. It diminished the volume of the currency, it is true, but it ruined the credit of the Government. It was very like the act of an individual who should rob the holders of his notes, in order to raise his credit by diminishing the number of his outstanding obligations. Of course, after this, the confidence of the public was gone. Everybody felt, as we predicted they would feel, that holders of the new issue of notes might be treated as the holders of the old ones were treated. So no one wants to hold them; everybody who is compelled to take them gets rid of them as fast as possible, for anything they will bring. We took this view o the matter in February last. Mr. TRENHOLM, the successor of the unfortunate MEMMINGER, begins to take it now. He says, in a letter to Gov. BONHAM, which we published on Wednesday:

> "An all-pervading cause of embarrassment and distress has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency, *had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury notes.* Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept, like an all-pervading poison, into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the notes.
>
> There were many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress who earnestly believed that the great, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to be found in its redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premise they inferred that a corresponding reduction of the large volume of the purchasing medium *would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all salable commodities.* Others entertained a different opinion, and believing that the purchasing power and value of these notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government, *would lead to universal distrust and still greater depreciation.*
>
> The majority was, unhappily, found to be of the first opinion; and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it. The immense reduction effected by the tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent, levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of commodities. Everybody regarded with distrust a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges which had ended in the disappointment before."

The Richmond *Examiner* says that "property is now lower and money cheaper in the Confederacy than they ever were before in any country at any period." It so, the notes must be pretty far gone, for it once took five hundred francs in assignats in Paris to pay for a cup of coffee.

A PEACE MOTTO—in view of the 4th of November—"*Requiescat in Pace.*" The artist of the Democracy is at liberty to appropriate.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Military Operations of the Armies of the United States.

The Struggles and Triumphs of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years of the War.

GROUNDS OF CONFIDENCE AND HOPE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

I.

THE COURSE AND CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

A wise maxim of the greatest General of antiquity prescribes that we should esteem nothing done till all is done; but it is probable that its intent is rather to point out the danger of that indolent dwelling on the deeds of the past, which shuts out of view the duties and demands of the present, than to discourage (especially when a great task is laid upon a nation) such a retrospect of what has already been accomplished as will inspire courage for carrying it through to the end.

The country has lately passed through that trying experience which history shows is sure to come upon a people plunged into a great war—a period when, the first popular enthusiasm having died out, the burdens and the bereavements of the war are brought keenly home to all, and a reaction of general despondency results. In this mood of the public mind men forget that, while they have suffered, the *enemy* also has suffered in an equal or even greater degree, and that, too, perhaps, without the same ability to sustain his losses; they forget, while dwelling on their own defeats, that every victory they have won has been an equally sore defeat to the enemy. When this time comes, then comes the test of the mettle of a people. If weak, they sink under it; but the great-minded rise up stronger for the ordeal.

There is no higher duty, therefore, than for patriotic men to fortify themselves and others by the consideration of all the elements of hope and confidence which a retrospect of past progress and a survey of the present situation inspire. Such a survey justifies the conclusion that the end of the war—the crushing of the armed forces of the rebellion—is not only not far off, but that it is near at hand.

It will show the outlines of a war continental in its proportions, waged on a theatre equal to the size of all Europe.

It will show armies the greatest the world ever saw, raised and sustained by the spontaneous patriotism of a free people.

It will show how, by the progress of our arms, the area of the rebellion has, step by step, been shorn of three-fourths of its proportions.

It will show the insurgent territory cut off from communication with the outside world by a blockade which dwarfs any on record, and at the same time the most perfect of any on record.

It will show how every stronghold on the coast has either been captured, or is now closely invested.

It will show the interior of this territory cut up by our great lines of conquest, bisected laterally and longitudinally, and the dominion of the Confederacy left a kingdom of shreds and patches.

It will show a succession of battles of colossal magnitude, in three-fourths of which the Union arms have triumphed, and all of which, whether victories or reverses, in a purely military point of view, have redounded to the advance of the great cause.

It will show the manhood of a population defending free institutions, vindicating itself against years of the gibes and insolence born of the plantation.

It will show the fighting population of the insurgent States *reduced, by battle, by disease, and by captures, from three-fourths of a million to between a hundred and a hundred and fifty thousand men.*

It will show this force—the forlorn hope of the rebellion—separated by an interval of a thousand miles, divided into two armies, the one of which, driven from Chattanooga to Atlanta, has at length been compelled to give up that point, the material capital of the Confederacy, while the other is shut up in Richmond, the political capital of the Confederacy.

It will show that the annihilation of both these armies is a mathematical certainty, if we put forth the strength at our command.

It will reveal, finally, as the result of all this, the radiant figure of PEACE hovering not afar off, and plainly visible through the cloud of war that still overspreads the land.

If this be the magnificent result which we have to show for the three years of war for the Union, it will give the people of the loyal States a criterion of action in the great issue now before the country—an issue that will determine whether by the maintenance of the Administration under which the war has been conducted to these results, *and which can alone carry it through*, we are willing to crown and justify all that has been done by a Peace that will vindicate and establish forever the unity and integrity of the nation; or whether we shall surrender our destinies into the hands of a party committed to a peace which makes the war for the Union a mockery—a party whose creed throws to the winds all that has been achieved by the toil and blood, the faith and the self-sacrifice of this nation, in the most terrible war in the world's history, whose creed casts disgrace on every soldier under the sod, makes the heroic bones that on a hundred battle fields render the continent sacred the monuments of folly, which makes every sailor that has gone down at his guns for the love of the old flag a fool, and every man who wears the insignia of a glorious wound a poor simpleton; a creed finally, the delusive peace resulting from which can only be the beginning of unending war.

II.

THE TASK LAID UPON THE ADMINISTRATION BY THE WAR.

When overt war, begun by the firing on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and brought to a head in the battle of Bull Run in the July following, had fairly inaugurated the rebellion against the constituted authorities of the United States, the Administration found itself committed to a struggle continental in its proportions. The task imposed upon it, as described in President LINCOLN'S inaugural, was to "*repossess the forts, places and property which had been seized from the Union.*" But to do this it was needed that the embodied power of the Government should sweep armed resistance from the whole territory of the insurgent States. It is the nature of war like that of a conflagration to involve and swallow up everything within its reach. The Southern heart, "fired" by a few powerful leaders, plunged into the war with a recklessness akin to madness, and from the Ohio to the Gulf, from the Potomac to the Mexican border, was all aglow with red-hot rebellion. The Government accepted the task put upon it, for the people willed it, and it was the people's war. Conscious of its strength, arousing itself as a giant from slumber, the nation accepted the gage of war for the Union.

There are, however, certain considerations which, little thought of at the time, entered so deeply into the military problem then presented, have so influenced the course of war and count for so much in a proper estimate of what has been accomplished as to demand immediate statement here. They all go to show that the task of quelling this rebellion was much more difficult than was conceived at the time or than is commonly apprehended even now.

It is a common fallacy in estimating the amount of force the Government could bring to bear on the revolted States to state it merely in the ratio of the population of the two sections—twenty millions in the loyal States against eight in the revolting States. But it is proper to consider that the rebels had within themselves a slave population of over four millions, and that this population was able to carry on all their simple industries, while it required more than double that number to carry on the much more complicated industries of Northern civilization. It is thus apparent that the whole fighting white population of the South was available for service in the field, while nearly half of our own population was necessarily neutralized in the way just mentioned. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the rebel leaders were able to put into the field, at the very start, armies nearly equal to our own, though our own levies were unparalleled in history.

To this must be added the astonishing ascendancy which a small minority of leading men had required over the Southern population, and by which, when they had once usurped power, they were able to wield an absolutely despotic control over all the resources of men and material in the South. These men, in fact, had long been preparing for this war, as many of them publicly confessed after the inauguration of the rebellion. "We have," said Mr. BARNWELL RHETT in a speech in the convention which took South Carolina out of the Union, "we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. *It is no consequence of Lincoln's election or the failure to execute the fugitive slave law, but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years.*" It is a thread-bare story how BUCHANAN'S infamous secretary had, for the last twelve months of that administration, bent all his energies to furnish forth the rebels with all they needed for their premeditated treason. It is a matter of official record that by the robbery of forts and arsenals, and by purchase from abroad, FLOYD had distributed at various convenient points throughout the South, 707,000 stands of arms and 200,000 revolvers. Even before Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration there were 30,000 men under arms in the South; and two days after that inauguration the Confederate Congress passed a bill to raise an army of 100,000 men. And this, bear in mind, was at a time when the United States Government had not under its control an organized force of 5,000 men.

To enhance the difficulty of the task imposed on the Administration, the theory of the war into which it was driven by the very nature of the contest, was that of the offensive. Now military history is replete with illustrations of the enormous advantage which a people has when able to stand at bay (covering its own communications and holding interior lines) and await in chosen positions the attacks of the enemy.

The career of FREDERICK the Great affords an eminent example of a small nation, never able to raise an army of over a hundred thousand men, conducting a defensive war, (with offensive returns,) and successfully resisting for seven years the attempts of a coalition of five of the leading Powers of Europe. But offensive operations against a people holding such defensive attitude becomes tenfold more difficult when the war becomes what is called a "national war," the nature of which is thus depicted by the greatest modern writer on the theory of war, Gen. JOMINI:

> "The difficulties in the path of an army in national wars are very great, and render the mission of the General conducting them very arduous. The invader has only an army; his adversaries have an army and a people wholly or almost wholly in arms, and making means of resistance out of everything. Each individual conspires against the common enemy—even the non-combatants have an interest in his ruin, and accelerate it by every means in their power. Each armed inhabitant knows the smallest paths and connections—he finds everywhere a relative or friend who aids him; the commanders also know the country, and learning immediately the slightest movement on the part of the invader can adopt the best measures to defeat his projects."

These embarrassments, enormously increased by the prodigious extent of the theatre of war, the topography of which is all against the offensive and in favor of the defensive (as witness the immense depth of the lines of communications in any great aggressive movements, the impossibility of supplying our armies from the country as is done in Europe, etc.,) entered into the portentous problem which the Administration had to solve; and yet, in face of this accumulation of difficulties, forming a task the gravest that ever met an Executive, the war has been pushed successfully through to the splendid results we witness—the armies of the rebellion have been driven from the vast extent of territory the rebels claimed, till now the one is shut up in the States bordering on the Gulf, and the other is besieged without hope of escape in Richmond.

III.

THE UPRISING OF THE NATION.

The response of the people to the call of President LINCOLN for men with which to execute the authority of the Government, will always remain one of the grandest manifestations of the spontaneous energy of a free people in the vindication of free institutions. It was then we saw that sublime "uprising" of the people, when all party differences were merged in enthusiastic devotion to the Union—or rather, when armed loyalty cowed and quelled secret traitors who, driven to their lurking-places, saw the prudence of awaiting some other opportunity to show their hands.

After Bull Run had shown that an arduous and protracted war was before us, Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation for 300,000 men. The response of the North to the call was without a parallel in the history of the world, and it was soon evident that more troops would be in the field than the act of Congress authorized. Within fifteen days it is estimated that 350,000 volunteers offered themselves in defence of our national flag. And from first to last, under the different calls, more than a MILLION AND A HALF of men have been under arms in the war for the Union. There is in history but one example of a similar uprising of the people in defense of its nationality, and that is the rushing to arms of the French during the great revolution when threatened by the coalition. And yet the comparison only serves to show how far even that fell short of what we have witnessed; for modern historians have proved that, notwithstanding all the exaggerations in regard to the number of men raised by France at that epoch, the figure never exceeded 500,000 men. Yet we have trebled that number.

The task now before the Government was herculean, and such as might have made even NAPOLEON stand aghast. To raise and fit for the field an army of six hundred thousand men, to be supplied with all the needs of a modern army, and that, too, without even the skeleton of a veteran force on which to build, was indeed a work of frightful magnitude. And yet this was accomplished in the space of three months, an achievement that has extorted the wonder and admiration of military men throughout the world.

IV.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

As the chief force of the rebellion—the head and front of the offending—was collected in Virginia, it became a necessity to place here an army of proportions fitting it to foil the purpose of the enemy touching the capture of our capital, at th same time to drive the opposing force out of Virginia.

With this view a grand army of over 200,000 men was collected at Washington, and placed under command of Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan, whose name, from a series of successful minor operations in Western Virginia, which another than he had planned and executed, had acquired a halo that did not properly belong to it. It was not until sometime afterward that that constitutional *inactivity*, which seems to be a part of Gen. McClellan's nature, and that secret sympathy with treason that has always made him tender of hurting traitors, began to be appreciated, and hence it was that for many months our armies were kept at a dead-lock, thus giving the rebels the opportunity to prepare their plans, and the rebellion its best ally, *time*, and we put in a position of humiliation before the world.

There was one result springing from the presence of our army in Virginia, however, which even the generalship of McClellan could not prevent; it thwarted the realization of those dreams of invasion that had fired the Southern imagination. A powerful party of red-hot belligerents had made the carrying of the war upon Northern soil their rallying cry. Washington was in particular the object of their chief desires, and their direst hate. The rebel Secretary of War boasted at Montgomery, on the 12th of April, that "the flag which now flaunts the breeze here will float over the dome of the old Capitol at Washington before the 1st of July."

After Bull Run the same ambition fired these men. Said the Richmond *Examiner*: "From the mountain tops and valleys to the shores of the sea there is one wild shout of fierce resolve to capture Washington City at all and every human effort." But this "wild shout of fierce resolve" was vain against the 200,000 bayonets present to defend the capital; and though the early history of our army in Virginia was not of the character the people justly expected and the army eagerly desired, it was at least something, in view of these desperate projects of the rebels, that Washington, by its presence, was rendered *safe*.

But outside of the immediate influence of the McClellan strategy, a series of operations in the western theatre of war had been inaugurated, which laid the foundation of the splendid victories of the Union arms in that quarter. While McClellan, during the Winter of 1861–2, kept his magnificent army of two hundred thousand men in inaction, maturing plans which were never matured, the early pages of the history of the war were lit up by a succession of brilliant victories on the Atlantic seaboard and west of the Mississippi River. Christmas of 1861 saw the powerful force of rebels, which had overrun Missouri, insolently proclaiming their purpose of seizing St. Louis, driven down to the Arkansas border. Gen. Grant had begun on a small scale the operations on the Mississippi, destined to swell into campaigns of colossal proportions. The first of our series of coast victories had been gained at Hatteras Inlet, (Aug. 27,) giving us two forts, thirty-six guns, six hundred and nineteen prisoners, and the key to Albemarle Sound. This was followed up, at the end of October, by Dupont's exploit at Port Royal, one of the most memorable triumphs on record of ships over forts. The spoils of this victory included not less than fifty cannon.

V.

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR.

The opening of the second year of the war was gilded by two other victories on the coast—the capture of Roanoke Island by a combined attack of our land and naval forces, giving us six forts, 2,500 prisoners and 42 guns, followed up promptly by the capture of Newbern, which added six other forts and 34 heavy guns. These conquests restored the sovereignty of the flag over all the inland waters of North Carolina, which, up to this time, had been the main resort of the whole crew of blockade-runners. Another brilliant point in the chain of coast victories was added by the reduction and capitulation of Fort Pulaski. With the fort were surrendered 47 guns and 360 prisoners. This gave us the control of the mouth of the Savannah River.

Turning to the great theatre of war between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, the Spring of 1862 saw there the inauguration of a combination of magnificent operations by several distinct columns drawn out from the Ohio to the mouth of the Mississippi and destined to carry their conquests into the very heart of the Confederacy, and reclaim the valley of the Mississippi to the sovereignty of the Union.

The rebel line of defence on this frontier extended from Columbus, a powerfully intrenched camp on the Mississippi, eastward to the Alleghany Mountains. About midway was Bowling Green, another intrenched camp, where Albert Sidney Johnston commanded in person. East toward the mountains was Zollicoffer with a large force, where early in the Winter he had taken up a fortified position on the Cumberland River near Mill Spring.

Against this line defence Grant and the gunboats under Foote were preparing to move on the west; Buell was advancing on Bowling Green in the centre; while Thomas was in motion on the east near the mountains. Thomas struck the first blow, and gave the country the firstlings of victory in the West. On Jan. 19, he engaged the rebels at Mill Spring, defeated and routed them, with the loss of their artillery, their intrenched position, and their General, Zollicoffer, killed. The effect of this victory was to expose the whole rebel right flank by way of East Tennessee.

On the left flank, Grant and Foote were moving to break the rebel lines of defences by the Cumberland and Tennessee River. It was clearly seen that could these rivers be forced, the great rebel strongholds at Columbus and Bowling Green would be taken in reverse and their evacuation made a matter of absolute compulsion. But these rivers were barred by two strong works—Fort Henry on the Tennessee and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland. The former fell a prey to the gallantry of Foote's naval attack, surrendering on the 6th of February, with its armament of sixty guns.

A week after the surrender of Fort Henry, Gen. Grant drew his lines of investment around Fort Donelson, and after a conflict running through four days and nights, and rendered memorable by the hardest fighting that had yet occurred in the war, the rebels were forced to accede to Gen. Grant's demands for that "unconditional surrender" which has become so inseparably associated with his name. The surrender included fifteen thousand prisoners and forty pieces of artillery.

The fall of Forts Donelson and Henry promptly produced its anticipated effect. Columbus, which the rebels had styled the "Gibraltar of America," was immediately abandoned. At the same time Johnston evacuated his intrenched position at Bowling Green and fell back to Nashville, or rather *through* Nashville, (for the opening of the Cumberland to our gunboats which resulted from the fall of the fort made Nashville untenable;) Gen. Buell, whose army had been threatening the rebel force at Bowling Green, immediately followed up and took possession of that city. Thus it was by the magnificent series of successes that illustrated the Spring of 1862, that the rebel line on a stretch of over five hundred miles was pushed back from the Ohio to the Cumberland, and the whole State of Kentucky and a third of Tennessee were recovered to the dominions of the Union.

Simultaneous with these operations the waters of the Mississippi were lit up by the splendors of Farragut's astonishing combat below New-Orleans with the forts, gunboats, steam-rams, floating batteries, fire-rafts, obstructions, booms and chains which the rebels [illegible] prepared for the defence of the great [illegible] of the gulf, ending in the fall of that city, whose capture the London *Times*, doubting, with its usual cynicism, its possibility, had declared would be "putting the tourniquet on the main artery of the Confederacy."

After their retreat from Columbus, the rebels under Polk took up a new position on the Mississippi, at Island No. Ten. This stronghold was able for many weeks to hold out against all the operations directed against it, till finally the gunboats ran the gauntlet of the batteries, and the stronghold, with a hundred heavy guns, fell into our hands. From this point they fell back to Memphis, only to be compelled to abandon that city, which in June following came under control of the Union forces.

After the retreat of the central army of the rebellion from Nashville, it took up a strongly fortified position at Corinth, under Beauregard. There he was besieged by the Union army under Halleck, whose siege operations, pushed on to such a point as to make the capture of the whole force a matter of high probability, compelled the evacuation of this position also.

The result of the victories of 1862 was thus to leave the situation in this gratifying position: Butler was at New-Orleans, Curtis was pushing his way to Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas; the chief points on the coast were in our hands, Halleck was at Corinth, the Union flag waved over Memphis and Nashville, while Mitchell in Alabama was advancing from victory to victory.

This was glory enough for one year; for if we turn our eye to the theatre of war in the East, we are presented with the spectacle of a campaign toward Richmond, in which the finest qualities of heroism in the army, gaining victories wherever it met the armed enemy, and driving him back to his capital, were neutralized and rendered fruitless by the imbecility of its head. Turning upon McClellan, Lee terminated the offensive campaign by himself assuming the initiative, and carrying his army for the first time into the territory of the loyal States. The issue was at length tried out at Antietam, where the absence of directing generalship could not prevent our soldiers from winning a victory of which their Commander had not the capacity to take advantage. Nevertheless, the first invasion of the rebels ended disastrously by their retreat into Virginia.

VI.

THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE SUMMER.

The first day of the third year of the war (1863) was signalized by the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro, fought by Gen. Rosecrans on the Union side, and by Bragg on the part of the rebels. The most desperate battle of the war up to that period, it inaugurated the army in Murfreesboro, with the prodigious loss to the enemy of 14,560 men. This was to be followed up from this base by a brilliant campaign in Tennessee, destined to culminate in the possession of Chattanooga, which had long been recognized by military heads as the key to the whole theatre of war in the West.

In the meantime Gen. Grant was drawing his lines of investment around the last great stronghold of the rebels on the Mississippi, at Vicksburgh. After many attempts against this point, he finally, by an audacious stroke of strategy, unparalleled save by Napoleon's passage of the Splugen, crossed his army over the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, and, dividing the army of Johnston from the possibility of reinforcing the garrison at Vicksburgh, beat the rebels in half a dozen battles, and ended by throwing his army as a besieging force around this position. The siege of Vicksburgh will take its place in history as among the most wonderful engineering operations on record. It was crowned by its unconditional surrender on the 4th of July, with 31,720 prisoners and 234 guns. At the same time the garrison at Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, thus adding 7,000 prisoners and 40 pieces of artillery to the account. The effect of these two victories was to restore the national authority along the whole vast stretch of the Mississippi, and that great continental highway was thrown open to its embouchure in the Gulf of Mexico.

At the very time that the right wing of our immense line of battle, stretching from the Potomac to the Mississippi, was thus engaged, its left wing—the army of the Potomac—was manœuvering to meet Lee's second invasion of the loyal States. The rebel army was brought to bay at length at Gettysburgh, where a three days' battle, the most collossal of the war, was fought, ending in the utter defeat of Lee, who was fain again to make good his retreat into Virginia, with a loss of 23,000 in killed and wounded and 6,000 prisoners.

The centre of our great line, held by Gen. Rosecrans, was at the same time on the advance. By a magnificent series of flanking movements, that Commander drove Bragg from his two powerfully intrenched positions at Shelbyville and Tulahoma, and advancing from this point, planted his army, at one splendid stroke, in the central citadel of the South—Chattanooga.

On the coast, the operations were being pushed on with equal vigor. Gen. Gillmore had effected a landing on Morris Island, whence, with his long range siege guns, he was able to batter down Fort Sumter, leaving that memorable stronghold, whose reduction by the rebels was the first overt act of the war, a mass of ruins. Assisted by the coöperation of the iron-clad fleet, the works on Morris Island—Forts Wagner and Gregg—were also reduced, and they with their armament fell into our hands. The possession of Morris Island has enabled our fleet ever since to keep up a blockade of Charleston which hermetically seals that place.

Leaving out of view the single exception of that brief period during which the Napoleonic war involved all Europe in its conflagration, you will search all history in vain for a parallel of that great battle summer, whether as respects the vastness of the theatre of war, the proportions of the contending forces, or the substantial greatness of the results. During a single period of thirty days embraced in this titanic epoch, not less than 60,000 prisoners were captured. The losses to the enemy in this respect, added to his prodigious sacrifices in killed and wounded, left the Confederacy at the close of the year bleeding, prostrate, and exhausted.

VII.

THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

The opening of the fourth year of the war saw the forces of the rebellion driven from the whole circumference of the Confederacy, and brought to definite points in two armies—the army of Bragg, on the mountain ridges south of Chattanooga, and the army of Lee, on the Rapidan. The former assailed by Gen. Grant in his mountain fastnesses, saw himself driven from his stronghold, and his army broken and routed in the most disastrous defeat since Waterloo. He left in our hands 10,000 prisoners and 60 guns, suffered a loss of 8,000 in killed and wounded, and sought shelter for his shattered force by a disordered retreat to Dalton.

This review brings the catalogue of Union victories up to the time of the commencement of the great campaign of this Summer, the events of which are too fresh in the memory of all to require any detailed recital.

During the early days of May the two grand armies of the Union, under the supreme control of the Lieutenant-General commanding all the armies of the United States, began their advance—the one from Chattanooga, the other from the Rapidan.

Gen. Sherman, after an advance from Chattanooga, over a hundred miles, marked by a series of brilliant manœuvres and actions, in which the enemy's force was driven from a succession of strongholds looked upon as impregnable, at length planted his army in front of Atlanta. Here he was thrice assailed by an enemy willing to lavish everything in the desperate effort to drive him back.

The enemy thrice met a bloody repulse. Sherman now began working slowly but surely round on the rebel communications, not with a view to take Atlanta simply, but for the purpose of capturing the rebel army—a result from which Hood has only been saved by a precipitate flight from Atlanta—thus abandoning the foremost city of the Southwest, and the important communications it commands. In the engagement which resulted in this brilliant success, the rebels lost two thousand prisoners and very heavily in killed and wounded. It may now be safely said that Hood's force, as an *army*, no longer exists.

In this great campaign Gen. Sherman has put *hors du combat* over forty thousand men, that is, more than half the army opposed to him, besides effecting great captures in men and *matériel*.

Gen. Grant has planted his army before Petersburgh and on the communications of Richmond, after a campaign of even greater magnitude, marked by the most terrible and continuous fighting on record. During its progress he has gained a dozen victories, any one of which would have sealed the fate of any European war. Its course has been marked by the constant use of those double instruments of war—strategy and what Wellington called "hard pounding;" by the former he has driven the enemy, by bloodless victories on our part, from six chosen lines of defence; by the latter he has put out of the way between fifty and sixty thousand of the fighting veterans of the South. In addition he has taken over twenty-five thousand prisoners, and a prodigious number of guns. He is certain, ere long, to crown his work by the capture of the rebel capital and the destruction of the main rebel army.

Finally, while the situation is as thus presented at the main points of war, the progress of our arms by land and sea shows equal lustre wherever they met the foe. It is but the other day that Admiral Farragut capped the climax of his great achievements by the capture of the forts guarding the entrance to Mobile Bay, the destruction or capture of the enemy's powerful fleet in those waters—thus sweeping away, it is believed, the last vestige of rebel naval power on the coast of the Atlantic and the Gulf. From the high seas, too, the rebel naval power has been swept. It is but the other day that its most formidable embodiment, the *Alabama*, was sent to the bottom by the *Kearsarge*, affording a significant lesson both to the rebels and the British allies who have furnished them with that and other proofs of their material support.

VIII.

GROUNDS OF COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE.

After such a retrospect of the glorious achievements of our army and navy, have we not a right to ask, with much emphasis, of those who complain of the slow progress of the war, and fear its indefinite prolongation, what substantial ground they have for their repining? It is true the course of the war has not been an uninterrupted succession of victories; it has presented the checquered aspect of successes and reverses which all wars present. But we ask any dispassionate observer, looking at the war by the map, and in the fiery characters in which it is written all over the continent—contrasting the rebellion at the start with the rebellion where it now stands—surveying this great struggle for the Union in its solid and substantial *results*—we ask such an observer to point out in the annals of war where *more* has been done in the same period. He will find it hard to point out where *as much* has been done! It is the common practice, we know, in wars of popular Governments for men to belittle what has been done, to criticise and complain; but we ask in all seriousness is it the part of dignity or of patriotism, in this crisis of our nation's struggle, to depreciate its grand and providential achievements?

The war is really near its close. The present front of the rebellion, menacing though it be, is really nothing more than a mask, concealing the hollowness and rottenness within. The South is literally exhausted—exhausted of that without which it is impossible to carry on war—exhausted of men. As Gen. Grant the other day pungently said, the rebels have "robbed the cradle and the grave to reinforce their armies." Out of an available fighting population of upwards of three-quarters of a million with which the war was inaugurated, they have saved an effective force of one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand men. The rest are in their graves, in the hospitals, disabled, or prisoners in our hands. These are the forlorn hope of the rebellion.

Our territorial conquests have reclaimed three-fourths of the area originally claimed in the limits of the Confederacy. The Confederacy stands now thrice bisected—its great lines of communication cut or in our hands. Besides, its resources of all kinds are all but exhausted. The desperate men at its head may continue the struggle for some time longer—they may for a while oppose a formidable front to our blows—but the rebellion is doomed. Its struggles will be the frantic final efforts of the gladiator before he falls down exhausted and exanimate.

The leaders of the rebellion have ceased to see any hope for their cause in the arena of war. *They are now looking to the arena of politics.* A party has been set up whose creeds and aims have their entire sympathy and moral support. The platform of that party has nothing but expressions of contumely for the sacred war, the recital of which has been made; for Jeff. Davis and his crew it has nothing but expressions of sympathy and respect. The people of the North have now before them the momentous question of determining, by their action, whether they will justify all the precious blood shed in this war by carrying it triumphantly through and crowning it with a glorious and honorable peace, or whether by a base surrender they will project it into history as a monument of a nation's folly.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

The King of Spain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question has often been asked of late, "who the present King of Spain is." If it is the Queen's (of Spain) husband, why is he called King? Such was not the case with Prince Albert. By answering the above you will confer a great favor on

CORRESPONDENTS.

The King (Consort) of Spain is Don Carlos de Assis, husband of the reigning Queen Isabella, and Her Majesty's full cousin by blood. Prince Albert, under a Royal Warrant, was given precedence over all the other members of the Royal family next to Queen Victoria, after his marriage to Her Majesty, and an order in council made Prince Albert Prince Consort in 1857. The British Queen asked her Council to make her husband "King" Consort; but for particular State reasons they declined. Queen Isabella of Spain found her Council more complaisant, and Don Carlos became King by Royal Warrant and Spanish usage.—Ed. Times.

From the Southwest—Capture of Gunboats by the Rebels.

Cairo, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 8.

Reports reached Memphis last Sunday that the gunboats *Hastings* and *Naumkeag* had been captured by the rebels below Clarendon, on the White River, and that Capt. Rogers, of the latter, was killed.

It is also reported that another gunboat, name not given, was sunk by the rebels on the Charles River, and that Duvall's Bluff is threatened by a large rebel force.

These reports are confirmed through rebel sources from Helena.

A cavalry force under Gen. Warner, left Memphis a few days since for White River, and an infantry force is understood to be embarking for Duvall's Bluff.

The Little Rock, Arkansas, *Democrat* contains the particulars of the recent rebel raid on Duvall's Bluff.

On the Little Rock Railroad a large quantity of government hay was burned and other property destroyed, and some damage was done to the road.

A fight recently occurred at Redwood, seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, in which eighteen of the Second Louisiana were killed.

The Steamer Franconia Chased by a Pirate.

Halifax, Thursday, Sept. 8.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the steamer *Franconia*, when about ten miles southeast of Cape Sable, sighted a suspicious-looking steamer, apparently under canvas, but which soon, under steam, endeavored to head the *Franconia* off. The latter, however, succeeded in getting within the proper limits. The privateer first hoisted British colors, and afterward others which those on board the *Franconia* were unable to make out. The supposed privateer is a bark-rigged vessel, with fore and main spencers, long lower masts, and one smoke-stack, painted lead-color.

Vermont Election.

Montpelier, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 8.

Sixty-one towns in this State give Smith, for Governor, 12,903, and Redfield, 4,250. Smith gains on the vote of last year 1,903, and Redfield 102.

These returns indicate that Smith's majority will be from 5,000 to 6,000 greater than last year.

Of the hundred Representatives voted for, it is reported that only five Democrats are elected.

The Vermont State Fair.

White River Junction, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 8.

Great preparations are making for the Vermont State Fair, to be holden at this place next week, (Sept. 13 to Sept. 16.) Canada and the United States are to compete for the largest oxen in the country. The great "Sanitary Ox" will be present. Horses and sheep will also form a leading feature of the exhibition.

Movements of Gen. A. J. Smith.

Cairo, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 8.

Gen. A. J. Smith and staff arrived here yesterday.

Ohio Politics.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Democratic Convention to-day nominated George E. Pugh to Congress from the First District, and Henry C. Lord from the Second District.

Congressional Nomination.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Hon. Amasa Cobb was nominated yesterday as the Union candidate for reëlection to Congress from the Third Wisconsin District.

Martin's Massachusetts Battery.

This celebrated battery arrived in this City yesterday morning, on their way home, their time having expired. They are quartered at the New-England Rooms, where all the honors are being paid them by Col. Howe. They left for Boston last evening.

Personal.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Gov. C. A. Wickliffe, Kentucky; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. J. T. Chandler, Philadelphia; Hon. G. W. Morgan, Ohio; Hon. Peter Cagger, Albany; Gen. Greene, Syracuse; Judge Comstock, Syracuse; C. M. Wolley, Kentucky; J. McIlvaine, Kentucky; Col. Bradford, Philadelphia; Judge Miller, Utica; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Hon. L. B. Crocker, Oswego; Judg Hanna, Indiana; and Hon. W. B. Allison, Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas.

The Masonic Mission Benefit.

The proprietor of the Old Bowery Theatre gives the Masonic Mission a benefit to-night. The piece is a local Masonic drama entitled the "Signets of King Solomon." This is the first theatrical benefit of the mission, and from the intensely interesting character of the play, and the evident intent on the part of the fraternity and public at large to make it a benefit indeed, it will prove worthy of being the first. The funds raised by the benefit are to be used in sending forward nurses and supplies to our soldiers. With such attracting considerations the house will, no doubt, prove a full one.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. Rev. Dr. Tyng officiated on the occasion, in the absence of the Bishop, and at 4 o'clock he headed a procession, consisting of several of the clergy, the rector, wardens and vestrymen of the parish, and others, and proceeded to the site of the new edifice. After the customary prayers and lessons, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector of the Holy Trinity, placed, in a tin box prepared for the purpose, a copy of the Bible, a copy of the Constitution of the United States, and other documents wrapped around with a small American flag. The box was then deposited in the stone, and the usual ceremonies of laying it were conducted by Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, assisted by the Rector. The new church is situated on the northeast corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. The building to be erected will be of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture, and capable of seating a large congregation. It will probably be finished some time next Spring.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the features? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus a good protection against poverty? Because no gentleman who uses it on his handkerchief can ever say that he is without a scent in his pocket.

The last Injunction laid on the Imitations of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. The injunction of every matron to her daughters—not to be taken in by them.

In what Respect Does Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS resemble window glass? In this, that the sachets (sashes) would be worthless without it.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like an interjection? Because it is never introduced without being followed by a note of admiration.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A Sure Cure for Hernia, or Rupture.
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
Is the only Truss in the World that cures this dangerous disease. It is made on a new principle from all others—light, clean and easy—no pressure on the back or cord. This Truss, with the application of our Hernia Lotion, is warranted to cure the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Genin's
Regular Fall opening of London, Paris and New-York styles of
MENS',
MISSES',
BOYS' AND INFANTS'
PLAIN AND FANCY
HATS.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.
Thursday, Sept. 8.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash. no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable, instantaneous. Floralia Gloss Tonic, and Infallible Onguent for the Hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 144 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st. Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Fall Styles of Gents and Youths Hats in choice variety, just out.
BURKE,
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Chambers—Bearns.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, Samuel J. Chambers and Georgie E. A. Bearns, daughter of W. F. Bearns, all of this City.

De Peyster—Livingston.—At Clermont, Columbia County, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by Rev. Mr. Platt, Frederic De Peyster, Jr., and Mary, daughter of Clermont Livingston, Esq.

Hopkins—Whittelsey.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at St. Luke's Church, Catskill, by Rev. W. C. Chadwell, L. Gardiner Hopkins, of New-York, and Julia Edgarine Whittelsey, of the former place.

Outcalt—Youngs.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Isaac See, J. Voorhees Outcalt, of New-York, and Mary H., daughter of George Youngs, Esq., of Eastchester.

DIED.

Bartow.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, Edgar J. Bartow.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Demilt.—Killed while in action, on board the gunboat *Mattabesett*, on Thursday, May 5, William H. Demilt, eldest son of John B. and Sarah J. Demilt.

Notice of the funeral will be given as soon as the remains arrive here.

DeVoe.—At Fordham, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, of marasmus, Edward Cromwell, son of George W. and Emile De Voe, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church, Fordham. Carriages will be at the depot, on arrival of the New-York and Harlem Railroad train, which leaves 26th-st. station at 2½ P. M.

Dater.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, Caroline E. Dater, widow of the late Philip Dater, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Madison-av., on Friday, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Eigenbrodt.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, Charles S. Eigenbrodt, of Alvarado, Cal., Captain of the Californian Cossacks, attached to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry; killed in action near Charlestown Virginia.

The friends of the family, of his brothers George L., Dr. David L. and Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, and of his brothers-in-law, Charles Vandervoort and Rev. T. A. Eaton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New-York, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. The interment will take place at Jamaica, L. I.

Elliot.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, of typhoid fever, Jeannie Duncan, eldest child of Dr. Geo. T. and Sallie Duncan Elliot, aged 4 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Freed.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, Mary E., daughter of Emily and the late Richard Freed, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her uncle, John. S. Howell, No. 121 Barrow-st.

Kingsley.—At Johnson, Vt., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, Harry Norman, only child of Dr. N. W. and Alma W. Kingsley, of this City.

McChain.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, Charlotte, wife of John McChain, in the 56th year of her age.

See to-morrow's papers for time of funeral.

McDonald.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, suddenly, Wm. McDonald, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Baltimore, this day, (Friday,) 9th inst.

Mondon.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, Paul Victor Mondon, aged 44 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and members of the Eighth Company Seventh Regiment, National Guard are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Varick-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Nugent.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, Charles Nugent, son of Peter and Catherine Nugent, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 Broome-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Romaine.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, after a short illness, A. A. Paymaster of the U. S. Navy William H. Romaine, in the 27th year of his age, youngest son of the late Samuel B. Romaine, of this City.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 12 Carrol-place, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock.

Schauch.—At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 8, Abraham C. Schauch, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Clover Hill, Hunterdon County, N. J., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Schermerhorn.—In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, Cornelia B., wife of H. J. D. Schermerhorn, and daughter of Andrew Irwin, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 74 Rivington-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Sweeny.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, of dysentery, Alice, daughter of the late Dr. Hugh and Eliza Ann Sweeny, of this City.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 187 East 49th-st., this day, (Friday,) 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tracy.—Fell in the battle of the Wilderness, on Friday, May 6, and of necessity left on the field, Capt. William Willett Tracy, Company H, Sixty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V., youngest son of Geo. Manning and Mary A. C. Tracy, of this City, aged 23 years.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

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Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

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And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

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LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES. Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.—TWO, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Fifty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

We print, at the TRIBUNE office, the rival Platforms of the Union and Democratic parties, respectively, as framed and adopted by their recent National Conventions at Baltimore and Chicago, in clear type, on good paper, with a very few explanatory comments, so as to let the People see exactly what are the points in controversy between the two parties—each speaking for itself, through its chosen representatives. They make a small broadside, which we sell at $1 per hundred copies. We want to print and circulate One Million at the earliest moment, so that the people shall see just what is at stake; and we want especially to have one copy speedily reach the hands of each soldier in the Union armies. Will our friends who think this the right thing to do, and the right time to do it, favor us promptly with their orders? Do resolve that every man in your respective counties shall see what is to be decided by our votes next November, before he can be taken off his feet by empty shouting and powder-burning.

Orders may be sent through the News Agents, or directly to THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

SIX NEW BOOKS THIS WEEK.

THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER.

The cruise of these two famous Confederate vessels, from the private journals, &c., of Capt. Semmes and his officers. This work is printed from the advance proof-sheets of the London edition, and is of the most intense interest, presenting a vivid and picturesque history of the entire career of these two famous Confederate vessels. Two vols. in one, 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $3.

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The new book is by the author of "Among the Pines," that is the sensation book of the day, and the book that is selling by the thousand. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

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READY TO-DAY.

HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 401 Broadway, corner Walker-st., New-York, publish THIS DAY,

LIFE AND LETTERS OF DAVID COIT SCUDDER,

Missionary to Southern India.

By Horace E. Scudder. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. $2.

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VERBENAS, GERANIUMS,

And many other plants, should now be attended to for Winter flowering. Full instructions may be found in Mr. Rand's new book.

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN,
Elegantly Illustrated.

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AN ELEGANT NEW MINIATURE VOLUME,
By the Author of "The Age of Fable," "Legends of Charlemagne," "Age of Chivalry," &c.,
CALLED

POETRY OF THE AGE OF FABLE.

It is beautifully illustrated, and a charming presentation volume.

Price, full gilt vellum	$2 [illegible]
Half calf	3 [illegible]
Full smooth morocco	5 [illegible]
Extra Turkey antique	5 [illegible]

Published by
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.

AN INTERESTING REPRINT.—MESSRS. J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, publish to-day, "Broken Lights," by Frances Power Cobb, well known as a personal friend of Theodore Parker, and as the writer of the Introduction to his Works, published in England. A prominent and elegant writer thus speaks of it:

"This work is in the nature of a review of the whole late religious movement, of which the essays and reviews of Bishop Colenso's book, and Theodore Parker's writings, and Renan's Life of Jesus, are portions. It is very interesting, and very able. The author does not distinctly state her own position; but it is pretty clear that she goes as far as any of the writers she comments on."

GENERAL DEBILITY.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the blood with its vital principles, or

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infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system

For Dyspepsia and Female Weaknesses.

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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

The great panacea for every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

It does not dry up a cough, but loosens it,

and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

has fully established the superiority of this salve over all other healing remedies, for

SORES, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS,
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The above are all old and well-established remedies.

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Approved and used by prominent Physicians and Chemists. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. It restores gray or faded hair to its original color, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

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MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,

One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions

FOR SALE BY

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,

one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES.—THREE, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to three hundred dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. T. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan [illegible]ougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. [illegible] Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 63 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.

The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
[illegible] Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkin's place.—The Fall term of the fourteenth year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For terms of admission apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 28 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, RECENTLY COME to New-York, wishes to give lessons in a respectable family, for his boarding and lodging. Address A. WICHARD, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMMERCIAL and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 928 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,

For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 86 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East [illegible]-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,

will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. $4 50 per week for board, washing and fuel. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY.—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 413 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 18th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day Sch for young ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., on the 24th i

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 323 4th-av., Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORMERLY Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

INSTRUCTION AND BOARD FOR FOUR girls, under twelve years, can be had in a gentleman's family, residing on 5th-av., employing a resident governess for their only daughter. Terms, including music, the languages, use of horses and carriage, $1,000 per year. Address HOME, through Boyd's City Express Post, until October.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) reopens MONDAY, Sept 12.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

BOYS ARE PREPARED QUICKLY AND practically for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They are trained into healthy, manly business habits; become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

EVENING LESSONS.—SPANISH, ITALIAN and French taught at the teacher's residence. Apply from 1 to 2 o'clock, at No. 96 East 21st-st.

MISS TOWELL'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Orange, N. J., reopens on the 15th of September.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

ISTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Philadelphia, begins its year Sept. 15, 1864, at Divinity Hall, corner Walnut and 39th sts.

Applications may be made at the SCHOOL, or at the Episcopal Rooms, No. 708 Walnut-st.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN all parts of the country by introducing teachers, trustees, parents, principals and pupils. Teachers of all branches, and correspondents in every town required. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 113 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, OF SUPERIOR QUALIFICATIONS, desires a reëngagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, beside her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B., No. 65 West 21st-st.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING wants a situation as principal or assistant teacher of English in a school, or to give tuition in French and English in a private family. Address E. K., Union-square Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A SELECT school; good situation. Address TEACHER, Rye N. Y.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times, Jan. 12, 1864.* The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particulars, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS. 61 Franklin-st. N Y

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK. THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

GEO. CAREY will open MONDAY, 12th inst.
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE CLOAKS,
BASQUINES,
and CIRCULARS,
suitable for FALL and WINTER USE.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway.
(Late Charles Street & Co.)

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Gooods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hkfs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankfort, or New-York Arsenals, of 6,000 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:

2 pairs long Hames, complete.
3 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 Double Loops or Eyes.
12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
24 Trace Eyes.
24 Long Chains, with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.

These harness Irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly finished; are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the Irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labelled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the first day of October, 1864, next.

Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Sept. 1, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be received.

Bids will be received for the entire number or any part thereof: and bidders will state the arsenal at which they can deliver, and the number of sets at each, if for more than one.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000, redeemable in fifty years, with coupons payable in New-York, and provision for a Sinking Fund for the redemption at maturity. These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.
Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 19 CHATHAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected therein, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.

The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River.	*East River.*
Vesey-street.	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street.	Stanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Sixteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart-load which the bidders demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt, &c., delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for removing from the City its street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector, at this office.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz.: In

Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, Croton Aqt. Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
Aug. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and to be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 345 Fulton-st.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Monday the 19th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building that portion of said railroad between the village of Jamaica and Far Rockaway, both of the County of Queens. Plans and specifications, also blank proposals, can be seen at the office of the company. Proposals to be indorsed to the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.
JOSEPH G. WARD, President.
GEORGE LEONARD, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE FALL and Winter may be obtained in a small private family, where there are no other boarders; rooms large and commodious, table good, location delightful; three minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad depot; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address H. B. M., Box No. 91 South Norwalk, Conn.

TWO SPACIOUS FLOORS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a first-class house on Madison-av., can be had by a family of high standing, wishing a private table and an exclusive, quiet home until Spring, or permanently. Address B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR Brookly—for a family of two adults and four children, from two to eight years. Address, with particulars, G, Box No. 3,546 Post-office. Dinner at 6 o'clock, and two large rooms, at least, required.

ROOM WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with or without board, in some refined Christian household, above 14th-st., between 3d and 9th avs. A family of ladies preferred. Address GENTLEMAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office, with price, particulars, &c.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE OR SMALL family for myself, wife, child of 2½ years, and servant; two good rooms and accommodations for servant will be required, between Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with full terms, W. L. D., Engineers Office, New Reservoir, East 86th-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, without board, by three lady teachers. References exchanged. Address C. A. E., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or boarding-house, for three ladies, for the Winter. Address M. G., Box No. 1,760, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BOARD for three adults. References given and required. Address Box No. 2,049 Post-office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with handsomely furnished first class apartments, all modern improvements, breakfast if required, at No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, to gentlemen, in a private family. Inquire at No. 33 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, without board, a front room and bedroom adjoining on the second floor, within five minutes' walk of the 5th-av. Hotel. Address A. L. K., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a strictly private family, none other need apply; above 14th-st. preferred. Address C. J. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, BOARD IN A private family. Location between 14th and 26th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Address M. W., Station F.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only. Breakfast if desired. No. 34 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN.
NOW READY,
CAMPAIGN MEDALS,
CAMPAIGN PINS,
CAMPAIGN MEDALLION MEDALS,
Of all the candidates, in great variety.
CAMPAIGN ENVELOPES,
CAMPAIGN PAPER,
CAMPAIGN BOOKS, &c., &c.

Send to headquarters if you want to buy goods that will sell at right prices. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars free. Address or call upon B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE TENTH COMPANY, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held Sept. 7, 1864, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in his all-wise Providence to remove, from the field of duty and of honor, our esteemed friend and former associate, Capt ROBERT SEABURY, of Brig.-Gen. OWEN's Staff, who, in the full tide of his usefulness, gallantly fell, mortally wounded, in the second day's battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and died the day following, we, the members of Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., desire to give this public expression of our heartfelt sorrow.

Resolved, In the death of Capt. Robert Seabury, the country has lost a devoted son, the army a brave and efficient officer, and his associates a tried and faithful friend.

Resolved, That it would have pleased the members of this company to have acted as a military escort to the mortal remains of their departed friend and associate to its last resting-place, if it had so pleased his immediate family and friends.

Resolved, That a tablet be placed in the Company Armory as a testimonial of our love and esteem.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his bereaved family, and also to the public through the daily press, not as an empty form, but as a sincere tribute to the worth of our departed friend.

Whereas, It having pleased Almighty God to remove by death, while in the faithful discharge of his duties toward his country, First Lieut. Wright Staples, of the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, who fell nobly in the midst of the first day's battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; and

Whereas, The members of Company K, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., desire to give suitable expression to the heartfelt grief which this sad bereavement has caused, not only to themselves, but to a large circle of friends which they represent; therefore

Resolved, That while we mourn his loss as a brave soldier and true friend, we recognize the wisdom and goodness of the Supreme Ruler, who in his most mysterious providences "doeth all things well."

Resolved, That we place his name amongst those patriots, our friends and former associates, who have already gone to their long rest in the same hallowed cause.

Resolved, That we extend to the family and friends of deceased, so suddenly bereaved by his death, our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be furnished to the newspapers of the City for publication.

Lieut. J. LENTILHON,
Sergt. J. BLEECKER, Committee.
Sergt. L. DRAKE,
F. W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines; (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,309	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Sept. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS $80

The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN E. E. VAILL,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

IRON WORK.

TITANIRON WORKS,

HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE tested the entire safety and efficiency of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, having administered it to 2,000 patients (by Dr. Colton in person) with the most satisfactory success.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawkin.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M.; Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10, Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND after MONDAY, Sept. 12, the steamers CHAUNCEY VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Pier foot of Desbrosses-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, instead of 7, as heretofore, making the usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.

The Veterans of the War of 1812 have postponed their excursion to WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, on account of the storm on Tuesday. Tickets sold for the excursion of the 6th inst. will be good for the above day. Those that have not purchased tickets can obtain them at the following landings on the day of the excursion, viz: North 4th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Peck-slip, New-York, 8¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8½; Spring-st., 9¼.

Brig.-Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
GEORGE WICKS, Secretary.

N. B.—Mr. C. A. L. GOULDER, a talented youth, will deliver a comic oration, that will keep the company in a roar of laughter.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.

HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 182 Chatham-st.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.
No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2¼ miles; 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1½ mile.

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold, and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE,

NO. 247 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN PREMIUMS—$600,000.

Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars in all loyal States.

Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.

This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.

Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.

N. B.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,

AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New-York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New-York,
Office, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED—CONTRACT PHYSICIANS FOR THE Army of the Potomac; for the Department of Virginia, for the Department of Arkansas and for the Department of Washington.

Compensation, $100 per month at Hospital; $113 83 in the field, with free transportation. Apply personally to MEDICAL DIRECTOR, No. 125 Bleecker-st.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,080, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

DOG LOST—REWARD.—LOST FROM THE CORNER of East 31st-st. and 2d-av., on Monday morning last, an old rough-haired SCOTCH TERRIER; iron gray back, tan and white head, belly and legs; answers to the name of "Jack;" had on chain collar with name of owner. The finder, by returning him to No. 146 East 31st-st., close to 2d-av., will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, 8TH INSTANT, A RED VELVET PORTEMONNAIE, with breastpin, lenoetypes, and about $5. Call at GEOTON & WAINWRIGHT'S, No. 30 Wall-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tins assorted.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn.

SUCCESSFUL COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
THIS EVENING
will be repeated the comic drama in three acts, entitled
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
in which Miss Irving, Miss Amilie Harris, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringold, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., T. J. Hind, and W. Holston, from the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, will appear.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear as the
COUNTESS DE L'ESPALIER,
in the elegant comedietta, entitled
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.
Chevalier .... Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Baron .... M. J. H. Stoddart

Doors open at 7¼; performance commence at 7:45.

Dress circle and parquette, 75 cents; balcony chairs and reserved seats, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 30 cents; private boxes, $6, $8, and $10 each.

In active preparation an entirely new dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
expressly for this theatre, by a gentleman of New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

(Corner Broadway and Broome-st.)
MANAGER .... GEORGE WOOD
NO INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Our great Comic Artist, JOHN E. OWENS, is now exciting a genuine and unparalleled furore by his splendid impersonations of JOHN BATTERBY, in Tom Taylor's sparkling comedy,
VICTIMS,
and of
SOLON SHINGLE, SOLON SHINGLE,
in the American Comic Drama,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

Pronounced by the entire press of this City the greatest comic triumphs ever witnessed in New-York.

Mr. OWENS renders these famous characters
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Secured Seats, 75c.
Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, $1.

THE CREATION. JONES' WOOD.

In consequence of the protracted bad weather, and in order to give time to the ground to dry,
THE CREATION
will be produced positively on
SUNDAY, Sept. 11.
CARL ANSCHUTZ. KARL FORMES.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART, &c.,
At public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 9,
at the elegant residence
No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT SUITES,
BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS,
MEDALLION CARPETS,
SEVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA ORNAMENTS,
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
BROCADE AND LACE CURTAINS,
ARTISTIC BRONZE STATUARY,
OIL-PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
OAK EXTENSION TABLE,
BOOKCASE, ETAGERES, CENTRE TABLES.
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER WARE,
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, TABLE LINEN,
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE,
Louis XIV. style.

The sale comprises some of the richest and most elaborately carved parlor furniture ever offered at public auction, and to be sold without any reserve. An examination will well repay intending buyers.

Parlors contain three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon, blue and gold, and orange colored brocatel and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly parlor ornaments, rich vases, &c.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Stool and Cover,
an elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case, all modern improvements.

Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood, Turkish and easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, wash stands, sofa beds, in fine haircloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension dining table, oak arm chairs, silver ware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glass ware, of every description.

Cartmen in attendance to cart, pack, or ship goods for purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

We will offer THIS DAY, a very desirable line of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of wove-knitted SHIRTS and DRAWERS, cotton and woolen HALF-HOSE and HOSE, opera and printed flannel TRAVELING SHIRTS, white and colored MUSLIN SHIRTS, silk NECK TIES and CRAVATS, GLOVES, BUCK GAUNTLETS, &c.
ALSO,
THREE HUNDRED FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS and SUN SHADES.
A full line of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of regular and fashionable make.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, LININGS, VESTINGS, BLACK SILK GROS DE RHINES, colored fancy SILKS, DOMESTIC GOODS, of various kinds, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FURS, a full line of made up fashionable.
Furs for City and country trade. The goods are now ready for examination, with catalogue.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and No. 8 Murray-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c.

HARRY C. COOKE will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway:
Plain and fine shifting top buggies.
Germantowns, coupe rockaways.
Depot wagons, three-seat park wagons.
Tumble seat rockaways.
Single and double harnesses, &c.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al., to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5TH-AV., CORNER 44TH-ST.

Horses, Carriages, and Harness will be sold by public auction each
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
throughout the season.

No Horses will be admitted to private sale on commission, and all jobbing or dealing on the part of any one connected with the establishment will be strictly prohibited.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely, horses, carriages, buggies, harness, saddles, &c., &c., in great variety, now on view. Cash advances without extra charge. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.

CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
AT 11, 3 AND 7¼ O'CLOCK,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT,
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN.

A MARRIED COUPLE, A BACHELOR and BELLE, all four combined less in size and weight than a small sized man.

"WE SHALL NEVER SEE THEIR LIKE AGAIN."

At the 11 o'clock Morning Levee they will appear in
THE IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME
worn on their Marriage Day, Feb. 10, 1863.
At each Levee they will perform
ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
SONGS, DUETS, DANCES, &c.
The laughable piece entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
WILL BE PERFORMED EVERY AFTERNOON.
LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¼ O'CLOCK.
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR, JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS.
DUOTERPSICHOREANCLODOPTOMISTS.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, Day and Evening.
EXTRAORDINARY LIVING HUMAN NOVELTY,
JUST BROUGHT FROM CIRCASSIA.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A
MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
30,000 *feet of fresh air per minute diffused through the house.*
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ THE GREAT DRAMATIC SEASON WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1864,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
Mrs. ABNER S. BRADY,
formerly
Miss ERINULA PIERIS,
On which occasion the following distinguished artists have kindly consented to assist:
Mrs. BRADY.
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI,
Mlle. EUGENIE BARNETCHE,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. EBEN.
Signor ABELLA .... Conductor.

Tickets, $1 each, can be obtained at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and at the door.

Doors open at 7.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA.

Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 59th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
E. BALLEKE, Proprietor. H. MARTIN, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties on taxes under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1864, until the tenth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 9, 1864.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMBOAT ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE steamboat engine, (crosshead,) 51-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with boilers, pipes, &c.—complete. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED—100 SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES, at No. 35 Myrtle-av., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, by H. W. YOUNGBLOOD. Highest prices paid.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOILERS, 30 by 4 feet. Also, two locomotive boilers, 40-horse power. Dealer in machinery. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

INAUGURAL SEASON OF
GRAND OPERA,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864.
[illegible] .... DIRECTOR.
[illegible] .... CONDUCTOR.

The Academy has been carefully and elaborately redecorated and ornamented during the Summer, and several important improvements have been effected.

The opening performance, Gounod's Grand Opera, in five acts.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 12,
FAUST.

Originally given in America with the following cast:
FAUST, his original assumption .. M. FRANZ HIMMER
MARGUERITE, her original assumption .... Mlle. MARIE FREDERICI
MEPHISTOPHELES .... M. JOSEPH HERMANN
(Quite accorded one of the very first lyrico-dramatic assumptions known to the operatic stage.)
SIEBEL .... Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN
VALENTINE .... M. HEINRICH STEINECKE
WAGNER .... M. ANTON GRAFF
Soldiers, Students, Peasants, &c.
GRAND FANFARE MILITAIRE,
in the fourth act, by the
ENTIRE GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
assisted by the members of
THE TEUTONIA SOCIETY,
and by Mr. MENTZ'S
FULL MILITARY BAND.

The costumes entirely new, and of the
MOST MAGNIFICENT CHARACTER,
are made from the models imported by Mr. J. GRAU.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Notwithstanding the enormous expense with which the presentation of this opera is attended, there will be
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Parquet and Dress Circle, $1; Secured seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Secured Boxes, $2.

The sale of secured seats continues at the Academy; at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st., near corner of Pine; and between 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SECOND OPERA NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, FAUST, entire, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
FRIDAY, Sept. 9, 1864,
Fourth night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will repeat his masterly and impressive impersonation of
CORIOLANUS,
which has met with the most distinguished marks of approval; the theatre each evening since the reproduction of this
GRAND SHAKESPEARIAN NOVELTY,
having been crowded to its utmost capacity.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS,
FULL CHORUS AND ADDITIONAL STRENGTH IN
EVERY RESPECT,
THE CAST OF THE PLAY
will present the names of Messrs. J. C. McCullough, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. C. Nunan, J. Seymour, G. Becks, J. Hagan, E. B. Holmes, &c., &c.; Mmes. Farren, Isabel Freeman, Skerrett, Everett, &c., &c.
Musical Conductor .... Harvey B. Dodworth
In consequence of its very
FLATTERING AND BRILLIANT RECEPTION BY A
THRONGED HOUSE
on Wednesday last, THE DUKE'S MOTTO
will be repeated TO-MORROW, (Saturday.)
W. WHEATLEY, as CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
MONDAY, fifth night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST .... CORIOLANUS
Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
EVERY EVENING
in the grand
DOUBLE BILL,
comprising, for the twenty-fourth time, the comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
THE IMMORTAL TOODLES.

Mr. Stuart begs, on the part of Mr. Clarke, to offer the expression of his acknowledgements to the public and the press, for that enthusiastic support and approbation which has borne his engagement on with such brilliant and nightly increasing success, now into its fourth week.

The undiminished delight and enthusiasm with which this gifted artist, so aptly described by one of our ablest writers, as
"THE EMBODIED GENIUS OF FUN,"
is nightly received by audiences perhaps
THE LARGEST AND MOST CULTIVATED
ever assembled in this theatre, renders it impossible to make any alteration in the bill.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
will, therefore, appear
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
as
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
AND TIMOTHY TOODLES.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commencing at 8.

HELLER'S HELLER'S

SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
Will reopen for the Fall and Winter season on
THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 8.

Redecorated, recarpeted and reseated, the orchestra being converted into an
ALPINE GARDEN OF THE GENII,
Replete with the floral beauty, flowing cascades and fastastic rock scenery.
ROBERT HELLER
in commencing his new season will inaugurate it, on Thursday next, by the introduction of
SOME EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALTIES.
Prominent among which will be
TEN ANIMATED ANTHROPOGLOSSI;
OR,
HELLER'S WOOD-(EN) MINSTRELS,
AND
THE GOBLIN DRUM,
SIX NEW ILLUSIONS,
TWO NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

Admission—Orchestra Stalls, (reserved without extra charge,) $1; Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents.

Box office open for securing seats from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Orchestra stalls may be reserved three days in advance.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

CELEBRATED BOSTON AND NEW-YORK Pianos, Cabinet and Monster Organs, Melodeons, and second-hand Pianos, at prices, for cash, lower than usual rates. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and sold on monthly installments, by
T. S. BERRY, No. 589 Broadway.

VOLUNTEER CHURCH CHOIR.—WANTED, soprano, alto, tenor and basso, for an Episcopal Church up town. Those having good voices, are able to read plain music and are willing to sing for the benefit of the practice, will address, with some particulars, "HARMONY," Box No. 169 Times Office.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 23 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

Letter of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan:

SIR: The undersigned were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago on the 29th of August, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the convention.

It gives me great pleasure to perform this duty, and to act as the representative of that convention whose deliberations were witnessed by a vast assemblage of citizens, who attended and watched the proceedings with intense interest. Be assured that those for whom we speak were animated with the most earnest, devoted and prayerful desire for the salvation of the American Union and the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the accomplishment of those objects was the guiding and impelling motive in their mind.

And we may be permitted to add that their purpose to maintain that Union is manifested in the selection as their candidate of one whose life has been devoted to its cause, while it is their earnest hope and confident belief that your election will restore to our country *Union, peace and constitutional liberty.*

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Chairman; John Bigler, of California; Alfred P. Edgerton, of Indiana; Isaac Lawrence, of Rhode Island; John Merritt, of Delaware; John Cain, of Vermont; Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan; Joseph E. Smith, of Maine; George H. Carman, of Maryland; Benjamin Stark, of Oregon; John M. Douglas of Illinois; Charles Negus, of Iowa; John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Wilson Shannon, of Connecticut; J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; C. H. Berry, of Minnesota; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky; C. G. W. Harrington, of New-Hampshire; Geo. W. Morgan, of Ohio; Alfred E. Burr, of Connecticut; Theodore Runyon, of New-Jersey; Walter F. Burch, of Missouri; John A. Green, Jr., of New-York; W. T. Galloway, of Wisconsin.

Reply of Gen. McClellan.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart, the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The reëstablishment of the Union in all its integrity, is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country to secure such peace, reëstablish the Union and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention, I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, reëstablish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, Committee.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Details of the Recent Operations Before Atlanta—An Official Statement by General Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 8.

In answer to a request that Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN would give us details of the late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were, on the whole, a Federal success, we have received the following:

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan, of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochie bridge, and with the balance of the army, I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy. I moved rapidly south, and reached the West Point Railroad near Fairborn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it, when moving east, my right approached the Macon Railroad near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, and was completely beaten.

On the 31st, and during the combat, I pushed the left of the centre rapidly to the railroad above, between Rough-and-Ready and Jonesboro.

On the 1st of September, we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road, and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Brig.-Gen. GORMAN, and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder. Night alone prevented our capturing all of HARDEE's corps, which escaped south that night.

That same night, HOOD, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, Sept. 2, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM commanding, we following the retreating rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding him strongly intrenched, I concluded it would not "pay" to assault, as we already had the great object of the campaign, viz., Atlanta. Accordingly, the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our situation.

We have as the result of this quick and as I think well executed movement 27 guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried over 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded; they would not be removed.

The rebels have lost besides the important City of Atlanta, and stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot 1,500.

If that is not success I don't know what is.

Signed, SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Major-Gen. BUTLER returned last evening from his trip North, and left this noon for the front.

The steamer *City Point* reports no news from the front.

Capt. OSGOOD EATON died here last night of dropsy. He was formerly from Boston, and for a lang time connected with the engineer department at this place.

M'CLELLAN MEETING.

A Failure in Numbers and Enthusiasm.

FIREWORKS AND SPEECHES.

The Democracy of the City assembled at Union Square last evening to ratify the nominations of the Chicago Convention. Taking into consideration the fact that neither of the candidates have as yet signified their acceptance of the nomination, there was a considerable display of fireworks and noisy enthusiasm, but the speakers and the audience were evidently embarrassed and puzzled to know whether they had a standard-bearer for the Presidential campaign or not. Loud and numerous were the queries from the crowd, "Has he accepted?" and the answer invariably came back, "He has not, but he will." This was very unsatisfactory, but the pyrotechnics were very satisfactory, and the large portion of the audience who were drawn together to witness the unusually fine display of rockets, Roman candles and illuminated bombs, cared very little who headed the Democratic ticket or who declined to stand on a peace platform in a Major-General's uniform. Although the speaking was much better and the presence of many distinguished men lent *éclat* to the meeting, the attendance was not nearly as large as at the McCLELLAN meeting gotten up by HIRAM KETCHUM several weeks ago.

Six stands were provided for the speakers, all of them properly decorated with Chinese lanterns, banners, streamers, &c. Very few of the many organizations known as McClellan Clubs were present. A sad accident marred the harmony of the evening, caused by the explosion of the retort of the calcium light. Two women were so severely injured that there is but little hope of their recovery, and several men were burned and maimed. The concussion was so great that the beautiful illuminated eagles exhibited in front of the Maison Dorée was blown down and went out in inglorious darkness. Truth compels us to state that the bird had previously shown a constant tendency to "go out," and unceasing watchfulness was required to keep the light of life within it. With every effort to make this meeting the most tremendous gathering that New-York has ever seen, its success in point of numbers was only moderate, and the uncertainty in regard to the acceptance by the nominee was a serious damper to the enthusiasm of the multitude. The resolutions and abstracts of the speeches are given below:

THE BROADWAY STAND.

Around this, the principal stand, there was a dense crowd early in the evening, which was entertained by a brass band, the firing of cannon and rockets, varied by occasional cheers for "Little Mac." At one period the pressure was so great as to threaten that which it remains for the people to do in November—the sweeping of the "platform" out of their path.

At 8 o'clock Mr. LUKE COZANS organized the meeting by the nomination of LORING ANDREWS as Chairman.

He was interrupted in his remarks by the inquiry, "What does MAC say?" "McCLELLAN accepts the nomination," was the reply, which elicited a burst of enthusiasm. McCLELLAN (said he) accepts the nomination, feeling that when the nation's life is in danger, no one man should place himself against it. [Cheers.]

The following resolutions were read by Mr. SPENCER W. CONE, and adopted by acclamation:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution and the defence of the equal rights of the States have always been, and are now the fundamental principles of the Democratic party; that we received them as sacred trusts from our fathers, and will, with God's help, hand them down unimpaired to our posterity; "and that neither military disaster, political faction, or foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State."

Resolved, That peace is not only the end sought by all wars, but also [the end which we firmly believe would long since have been attained by the Government of the United States in the civil war now desolating our country; but for the unconstitutional proclamations of the Federal Executive; his refusal and that of his fanatical advisers to listen to the suggestions of reason and true policy; the rejection by them of every possible barrier to the voluntary return to the Union of the seceded States; the haughty exaction of conditions precedent, which the Government of the United States has no power or capacity to demand; the unconstitutional legislation of the present Congress, and the interference of incompetent civilians, governed wholly by party hatreds, and a determination to destroy the Union rather than abandon a single abolition dogma, with the military plans of our greatest leaders in the field.

Resolved, That the present war should have no other object than the restoration of the Union as it was, and the defence of the Constitution as it is, and that we demand no conditions precedent of peace, except renewed fidelity on the part of the seceded States, to the original compact of Union.

Resolved, That the nomination of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, by the greatest and most patriotic convention which has met in the New World since that which framed the Federal Constitution, was but a just response to the popular will, the people having already chosen him as their standard-bearer upon the strength of his character and record; and that on his election hangs our last hope of success in the present war; security and national reintegration in an honorable peace; the restoration of the rights of the citizen, and the perpetuation not only of the form but of the spirit of republican government throughout the land. soldier, statesman, patriot and Christian, he stands so high, so great in all he has said or done since his entrance into public life, that the people have seen in him the HERO MAN demanded by them as their leader in the greatest crisis of the country, and will place him in the Presidential Chair in spite of all that force or fraud can contrive against him.

Resolved, That the public services, eminent abilities, vigorous intellect and unblemished character of our candidate for the Vice-Presidency, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, are fitly recognized by his selection for the second place upon the Democratic ticket.

Hon. ANDREW J. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, was the first speaker. He did not believe that the Democratic party, as organized for the past few years, could carry this election, but they would be backed by those Conservatives who had acted with the Republican party, who were disgusted with the tyranny and incompetency of the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. After a vivid picture of the blessings that would attend the election of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—

EX-GOV. WICKLIFFE'S SPEECH.

The Chairman introduced Ex-Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, who was received with applause, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I am before you to-night under great disadvantage; not well, and I feel a depression of spirits calculated to prevent me from meeting my own wishes on this occasion. When I had the honor of addressing the citizens of New-York in 1862, in a hall, the name of which I cannot now remember, (Cooper Institute,) we there started the ball necessary to save the Union. The gallant State of which I am a native born, had not then felt the iron heel of oppression, but I then predicted, and they now feel it, and I dare not say within the limits of that State what I have said in New-York, and what I intend to say to you to-night. [Cheers.] What has called this great and almost unlimited meeting here to-night? It is the consciousness that your liberties, your country, your personal happiness, your constitution, is in danger of being destroyed by the foe—by a foul despotism unparaleled in the history of man. [Cheers.] Sirs, how are we to meet this despotism? We may differ as to the choice of the man who should be the standard-bearer of the Democracy. You may prefer one, I may prefer another; but, thank God, with a unanimity unexampled in the history of nominations in Kentucky, we have a leader upon whom we can all rely in safety and confidence, and if the people will do their duty, he will work out the salvation of this nation, and that man is GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Cheers.] Our first man was named GEORGE. He was a good President; and now we have two men upon our platform both of whose given names are GEORGE, and I say three cheers for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Prolonged cheers.] I would not have the time or power, nor would you have the patience, if I were to undertake to discuss all the questions and measures and outrages which this unholy Administration has inflicted upon our bleeding country. I have read, hastily, this morning, the speech recently delivered by the "boss" of this Administration—[Laughter]—the man who seated himself in the office of the State Department, with a bell upon his right hand and one upon his left. Do you know who he is? [Cries of BILL SEWARD.] I tell him not to ring his bells at me. [Laughter.] Sirs, he has been pleased to point out the mode and manner in which this Administration is to conduct us to peace, harmony and union, and he has ignored the principles of his Captain in this cruise against the Constitution of our Government. His mode of settling a peace is somewhat different. Mr. LINCOLN's peace is now openly avowed to be "no overture of peace to rebels in arms, lay down your arms, consent to be hung as we may choose, consent to surrender your liberty and your independence as State Governments, and let us dictate to you the rule for your civil and domestic Government and status, and we will receive you, by the grace of God, as new territories." [Laughter and cheers.] I understand that Mr. SEWARD does not go the whole length of that platform of settlement which LINCOLN says in his proclamation, "To all whom it may concern"—no peace, nor negociations for peace shall ever be received, unless the South first lay down their arms, and emancipate all their negroes; and then he will negotiate with them upon reasonable terms. There is not a man in the country who believes that ABRAHAM LINCOLN can conduct the war any further, with safety to the Union and the prospect of restitution. Then why, in the name of God, continue him in that position? In 1861, when the Federal Congress met, this man was in power, and had the "bell man" as his principal. He then told the American people, told Congress, and told the people of Europe, that the ship of State was but a little shaken—that in three months all would be settled; that it required but a few men and a few dollars. We have given him four billions of money and two millions of men, as brave and valiant as ever fought under any flag, and still he wants 300,000 more. For what? To murder in a war for what? To restore this Union? No! no! They do not intend to restore it until they shall have emancipated the poor negro, subjugated the State, destroyed the Constitution, broken down the spirit of the white man. If, continued Gov. WICKLIFFE, a man had engaged a carpenter to do work, who squandered twice the amount he had asked for to complete a job, and left it unfinished, he would discharge him and employ another. They must do so here, and give their work into the hands of an engineer—one who understands his business. [Cheers.] If ABRAHAM LINCOLN were elected, he might bid farewell to civil liberty and Union. The speaker then went on and gave instances in Kentucky of what he claimed to be great oppression and tyranny, and called upon the *Tribune* to deny them if it dare. One, he stated, was the case of a Mr. McCOY, who, with his family, was arrested while attending the last moments of a dying child,—not allowed to remain over night to close her eyes. What would they do with a man who did such things? [Cries of "Hang him!"] Oh, no; he would not hang him—he was not fit to die; but leave him to his own reflection and repentance. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR was then introduced to the audience, and was greeted with long applause. When quiet had to some extent been restored, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Neither my health nor my voice will permit me to address you at any length, but I feel that I cannot do better than address you a few words on this occasion. I have just returned from the Chicago Convention. I was your representative there, in part, and believe me. I stand before you now, imbued with the spirit which animated that patriotic body of men, and the vast assemblage which attended upon its proceedings. Animated by the hope that by our proceedings we might do something to restore the Union of our country, to bring back peace to our distracted land, and to uphold our Constitution and our liberties, we met in the City of the West with our brothers, far from the other portions of the Union, in order to express our sentiments in the nomination of our candidate for the Presidency. I have seen much of political gatherings. It has been my fortune to mingle much in public life. I have attended many political conventions, but never before in the course of my experience, have I attended a convention so absorbed by one single idea, so animated by one common purpose—to save our Union, and to save our country, as pervaded that party of men. [Cheers.] Not only was this manifested by the delegates who spoke for the several States whom they represented, but it was true of the vast assemblage of citizens who came up from every portion of our country to witness the deliberations of the convention. They had recently heard the letter emanating from the President of these United States, "to all whom it may concern," and it concerned them all to find that, this terrible war, in which we have been engaged for three years, was not waged solely to restore our Union or uphold our institutions, had been waged for so little purpose in restoring peace to our distracted country. We are now called upon by our constitutional duties to sit in judgment upon this Administration. It is now not only our right, but it is our duty to inquire, after we have expended more than $200,000,000, after we have given this Government more than 2,000,000 of men—it is our right to inquire, and to demand a reply to that inquiry, why it is so far from our country being restored to its prosperous condition previous to the outbreak of the rebellion? Is it that we have generally been vanquished in the South and the rebel armies have been marching northward? Why is it that there has been this utter failure in bringing this war to a successful end? It must be either by reason of the policy of the Government, or on the part of those who have borne arms in support of our flag. It must be either the civil policy on the part of the Government, or else it must be that our armies have not come up to the just expectations of the people. Who will dare to say this? Who will dare to say that the fault lies with the brave and gallant men who have so fearlessly fallen in defense of the flag which we all love. [Loud cheers.] Who will dare to say that we have failed in these efforts because our people have withdrawn either their means or their men, or their efforts to uphold or support this Union? Who will dare to ask, standing amid the new made graves of five hundred thousand men who have fallen victims in this bloody war; who will dare to say that it is owing to the want of bravery, or zeal, or devotion of the gallant men who have battled under the commands of this Administration. [Shouts of "No one, it was the Administration."] Is all this the community has a right to expect of them? Have they not done enough by their efforts to save the sinking ship? After the battle of Gettysburgh; after the siege of Vicksburgh after the opening of the Mississippi, when we had sailed up to Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, when we had possession of Louisiana and the mouth of the Mississippi River, had there been wisdom at Washington to avail ourselves of the advantages gained, to-day we should have been living in peace under a restored Union, and under a Constitution respected by every class in the community. I charge here that what we have suffered is to be traced solely and entirely to the policy of this Administration. It is chargeable upon their desire to protract this contest, which they find calculated so much to enlarge their power, which is so much to their advantage, and which ministers so much to their ambition. [Applause.] Now it has been charged upon us that we are untrue to the Union. Where have we been untrue to the Union? Why should we not be faithful to it; *this* glorious Union? Why, the Democratic party raised us up from one of the smallest to the most magnificent nations of the earth. [Cheers.] We untrue to the Union which was the work of the Democratic party through its great statesmen? [Cheers.] No, it is not we who are afraid to have these States come back again into the Union. [Loud applause.] It is not we who desire gain from our revolution with the South. It is not that party outside of power which feels none of the advantages of this war, but feels so heavily its burdens. It is not such a party that fears to protract the struggle. It is not this party that stands in the way of the restoration of the Union. [Applause.] No, it is the party that from the beginning of this contest, by its legislation, by its policy, by its evil passions, by its sordid intrigues, has imposed upon us all the obstacles that have prevented the South from coming back to her allegiance. Who is it that asks any conditions? Who is it that places proclamations upon our Constitution? Who is it that places difficulties in the way to restore our distracted country? Read the letter of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and you will learn who it is. Does he say before this Union is restored, that some conditions shall be performed? Very far from this. He says whenever the people of the South will return again within the limits of this Union, they shall have restored to them every constitutional right, that every State shall have the rights they enjoyed before this unhappy division of our country? I have said here to-night that our failure to restore the Union, and bring it back to one land was due to the policy of the Administration. You have had here to-night one of the most striking illustrations of the truth of this assertion. What spot of ground is there in this broad country which has been pacified by the policy of the Administration? Our armies have had possession of Louisiana for nearly two years. It has been held for that time under the civil policy of the Administration. But have they brought it back into the Union? Have they restored it to peace? You know that it is not so, and you know that the condition of Louisiana to-day, after two years of occupation by our armies under the policy of the Administration, is worse than the day we began the military possession of that portion of our country. At the outset of this war our hearts were gladdened with joy when we were told that Kentucky was true to the Union. To-day we are told that Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and portions of Virginia have remained in the Union under the guidance of men who were then hailed by all classes as patriots; but to-day we are told that these men are, from three years' experience of the policy of this Administration, hostile to the Government, and are treated as if they were traitors to the cause of our Union, instead of being her firmest supporters. Now, it is true that from the beginning of this war to the moment the policy of the Administration has been such that it has spread dissatisfaction through our land. While our armies have fought so well and so bravely to support the miserable policy of this Administration, so wide has the discontent become in the North to-day that the Government will not permit the citizens of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio to purchase arms and ammunition—States without whose votes LINCOLN could never have been made President. [Cheers.] Is this the policy calculated to bring back peace to our land? We must choose between the two parties. On one side was a party who, animated by mistaken political principles, had wrought ruin; on the other, a time-honored organization identified with all the glories of our history—which would bring union, peace and constitutional liberty—headed by a man who had shown his devotion to the country.

Ex-Gov. WELLER, of California, was next introduced, and charged upon the Administration that what they wanted was not the restoration of the Union, but the subjugation of the South, and then they proposed to "elevate" the Irish by intermarriage with the black race.

After some remarks by W. J. E. DUDLEY, of Westchester County, the meeting adjourned.

STAND NO. 2.

At this stand P. W. ENGS, Esq., presided. Mr. SAM'L LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, made a speech of considerable length. He dwelt on the services which McCLELLAN had rendered to the country when in command of the army, and censured the Government for removing him from that position.

Hon. WM. MURPHY, of Albany, followed Mr. LAWRENCE. He commenced by paying a high eulogium on Gen. McCLELLAN, and stated that their gallant chief whom they had nominated at the Chicago Convention would yet see the overthrow of the present Administration, and would be triumphantly returned as next President of the United States.

Mr. G. H. ANDERSON was the next speaker. His address went to enumerate the battles in which McCLELLAN had been engaged. His great object in carrying on the war when he had command of the army was to cause as little bloodshed as possible, and preserve the life of his soldiers by every legitimate means in his power. He concluded by calling on the meeting to elect him as their next President.

Mr. ANDREW JACKSON RODGERS, Mr. W. CAMPBELL (Philadelphia) and Mr. SCHERMERHORN also spoke at this Stand. The proceedings terminated at 10 o'clock.

STAND NO. 3.

Col. GEO. W. McLANE presided, introducing as the first speaker A. OAKEY HALL, Esq. Mr. HALL referred to the great meeting held on the square three and a half years ago, after the fall of Sumter. He eulogized the speech delivered by FERNANDO WOOD on that occasion, and said that there was then presented a wonderful exhibition of magnanimity on the part of the Democratic party. But from the time the President put forth his Emancipation Proclamation he has been constantly going on inaugurating the policy of fighting us as well as the South. We might be nearer an occupation of the territory of the South but we were as far from restoring the Union as three and a half years ago. Mr. HALL said the ship of the Democratic party had been recently refitted, had been copper-fastened, and, if they pleased, copperheaded. [Cheers.] The question of war and Slavery would be settled before the fourth of March next; then must follow the restoration of the Union and the Constitution as it was. (About this time the gasometer connected with a calcium light near by exploded with a loud report, and the crowd soon cleared themselves from near the platform. Two women were seriously injured, and sent to the hospital, and several other persons were more or less hurt.) The speaker advised them not to be drawn into discussions of the subject of Slavery, as that was a dead issue.

Col. J. MANSFIELD DAVIS followed, and in the course of his remarks, said he trusted the advice given by the TIMES in regard to using personalities during the campaign, would be followed.

Speeches were also made by CONRAD SWACKHAMMER, ISAAC LAWRENCE of Rhode Island, and H. H. MORAN of this City.

There was not much enthusiasm manifested at this stand, and the more disloyal the sentiments expressed by the speakers the better did they seem to be received.

STAND NO. 4.

Hon. OLIVER WM. CHAUNCEY presided at this stand, Hon. AMASA J. PARKER was introduced, who compared the Republican and Democratic platforms. The intention of the Republicans was to continue the war four years longer, and increase the national debt; that of the Democrats was to end the war in the restoration of the Union without the abandonment of Slavery. He then alluded to the great national debt—explaining how this country was not able to meet it with the same ability as England might meet hers. The debt of England had been accumulating 150 years, whereas ours had been accumulated within four years, and each was about four thousand million dollars. He looked to the future, which presented blank despair to every Democratic heart if Mr. LINCOLN was reëlected. Peace would reign now if McCLELLAN had been elected President four years since. In conclusion, he urged that if GEORGE B. McCLELLAN was elected that one State after another would be added to the constellation of States; whereas, if the Administration continued in power ruin and disunion would follow.

Mr. ALEX. DELMAR made a short speech eulogistic of Gen. McCLELLAN and the Democratic party. He was followed by Hon. Mr. SMITH, of Vermont; Mr. WEDGEWOOD and Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, made speeches, when the meeting adjourned.

STAND NO. 5.

This was the German stand, and at it VON H. KNOEPFEL presided. He was strongly condemnatory of the Administration, hurling his denunciations right and left, thither and yon. "Now or never was the time for the people to defeat the new tyrant (LINCOLN) and his blood-thirsty crew goaded on by a SEWARD." The Doctor was followed by Dr. BEERMANN, JAMES HIRSCH and G. N. HERMANN, who were all vehement in their denunciations of the Administration, and in their laudations of McCLELLAN and the Democracy. The meeting closed after a few remarks from Gov. SEYMOUR and Gov. WICKLIFFE, who had appeared upon the stand.

STAND NO 6.

At this stand J. ROMAINE BROADHEAD, Esq., presided. Mr. MORANGE introduced him, and in so doing made a speech congratulatory upon the nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN. He denounced the Administration as no friends of the Union, but as endeavoring to subjugate their brethren and friends in the South.

Hon. THOMAS G. MILLS, of Pennsylvania, was introduced who made a speech deploring the condition of the country, attributing it to the Administration, and eulogizing Gen. McCLELLAN as the man to save the Union. The fate of the country depended upon this election, and it would rise or fall with the result.

Mr. MILLS was followed by MATHEW HALE SMITH, GEORGE M. CURTIS, ISAAC COLEMAN, and others, all denunciatory, of course, of the Administration, and eulogistic of "Little Mac." The meeting at this stand adjourned at 10½ o'clock.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$125,000 Amer. Gold	234¼	100 Erie R.......s3	107½
35,000 do	234¼	200 Reading R.	131¾
15,000 do	234½	200 do.......s3	131¾
50,000 do.......b3	234¾	800 Can Co. Co.......b3	4½
10,000 do.......b3	235	700 do.......b30	4⅝
Large sales were made before and after the call, at 234⅜ and 235.		100 Chi. & N.W.Pr.......b4	83¾
300 P., F. W. & C.......s5	111	100 Mariposa M. Co.	43½
		Call commences precisely 8½ o'clock.	

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It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH.
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

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[Advertisement.]

Out, KNOX'S Fall style of Gent's Hats ready for everybody. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction yesterday by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

	Prices.
$3,000 6 per cent. Virginia State Bonds, dated Jan. 3, 1853, and redeemable Jan. 1, 1887; interest in New-York 1st Jan. and July—$1,000 each	55¼
30 shares Bank of Commerce—$100 each	106
24 shares East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company—$100 each	115
20 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.—$50 each	110
10 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.—$100 each	100
5 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co.—$100 each	100
24 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.—$100 each	95

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 35 | Sun sets.... 6 21 | Moon sets...11 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 41 | Gov. Island.. 1 30 | Hell Gate... 2 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Uncas, Rogers, Cow Bay, Murray & Nephew; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Johanna Lange, (Brem.,) Lange, Pedang, H. Koopke; F. A. Palmer, Barnaby, Liverpool, Smith & Dunning.

Barks M. L. Potter, Tapley, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury; Provencal, (Fr.,) Cheecul, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; Evening Star, (Br.,) Anderson, Santiago, Waydell & Co.; Geestemunde, (Hanov.,) Kulker, Bremen, Unkert & Co.; Cienfuegos, Cole, Machias, Ponvert & Co.; Marion, Langton, London, Sloman & Edge.

Brigs Auguste, (Pruss.,) Haas, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kalamo, (Br.,) Dexter, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Francis Butler, Bartlett, Boston, T. H. Sanford; Udola, Whittemore, Malaga, Thompson & Hunter; Korst, Elliott, Cienfuegos, Powlar & Son.

Schooners George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Vulcan, Hersey, Pembroke, Me.; R. L. Lane, Lane, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Azonia, Roberts, Eleuthera, J. H. Roberts; M. E. Mills, Bubba, Lewes, Del.; Mercy Taylor, Nicholson, Baltimore, J. N. Haviland; Keokuk, Small, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Sunrise, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; J. P. Russell, Nickerson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Sloops Miami, Covey, Stamford, M. Briggs & Co.; Inde Swift, Bertram, Stamford, M. Briggs & Co.; Ohio, Norcutt, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Russell, New-Orleans Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Sept. 6, off South Carolina, spoke U. S. gunboat Gettysburgh, cruising for the Tallahassee. She reported having 7 ds. previous captured the blockade-runner Lilly—all well on board.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Aug. 26, via St. John, N. B., 6th inst., with mdse. and 111 passengers to Francis Macdonald.

Steamship North America, (new,) Marshman, Philadelphia 24 hours, to Ludlam & Heineken.

U. S. steam transport Weybosset, Parrish, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Experienced heavy N. E. winds the whole passage.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Sedgwick, Starkey, Fortress Monroe 70 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool Aug. 11, with mdse. and 112 passengers to R. L. Taylor. 4th inst., at 9 P. M., hove to for a pilot, but could not see any. Next morning, stood in again, and went in sight of the buoys on the bar, but saw no pilot; then had to beat off shore during a heavy easterly blow, and drifted as far S. as lat. 38.

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, Glasgow 28 ds., with coal to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Was off the lightship 4th inst., but was blown off in the late E. gale.

Bark Champion, Gerrish, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Jed Frye & Co.

Bark Chas. Edwin, (of Portland,) Hooper, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Albina, Wade, London 22 ds., with railroad iron to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Lucy Frances, Perry, Glace Bay 6 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Manzanilla, Holmes, Philadelphia, with coal; is bound to Portland; put into this port in a leaky condition.

Brig Union, (Lubec,) Gunther, Bordeaux 33 ds., with wine, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Stella, (of Portland,) Lilly, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Champion, for New-York.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffin, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Louisa, (of Newport, Eng.,) Tadd, Marseilles July 1, with mdse. to Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brig Russia, Getchell, Cow Bay, C. B., 24 ds., with coal to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Below.

Ship Constitution, McNay, from Liverpool Aug. 16.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Williams, Liverpool Aug. 17.

Sailed.

7th.—Steamers Washington, Louisa Moore, Constitution.

Ship Energy, (and anchored in Quarantine.)

Barks Sol Wildes, Armenia, Mustang, Mallie Metcalf, Two Brothers, Edwin, Antoinette, Marius Cæsar.

Brigs Guayana, Yabaco, Marco Polo, Henrietta, Sharon, Anna, Osprey, Louisa, Victory.

Schooners Belle, Enchantress, F. Nickerson, Bergen, J. A. Woodhouse; L. S. Davis, L. A. Edwards, Buena Vista, J. Grierson, Hero, Glenwood, Mary A. Savage, A. Heaton, John H. Myers, Chas W. Bently, J. W. Hine, S. Morgan, Lavina Bell, Cornelius, John Walker.

Spoken, &c.

Clara Jacobena—Dutch schr., hence for Falmouth, Eng., Aug. 19, lat. 45 20, lon. 31 04.

Lookout—ship, bound E., 7th inst, no lat., &c.

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Than any Other.

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A patented device prevents it being turned backward.

THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG

It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

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CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

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Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

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Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.

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Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

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Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

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Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.

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Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

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Does not exhilarate and excite the patient sufferer like alcoholic bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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Will relieve distress from food or purify a foul stomach in less time than it takes to write this line.

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Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is so certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

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Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure.

Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick-Headache, Cramp and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle, we will never urge you again, if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as the sunshine, all earnestly persistently, urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct, if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, if you do not see that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

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CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

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